For Independence and Fraternity

Nippon Times

For Common Prosperity And Well-Being

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STORM BREAKS IN U.S. AS JOURNALS UNITE IN ATTACKING F.D.R.

More Space Devoted by Papers To Clash With Congress Than to War News

OBSERVATIONS ARE VARIED

Herald Tribune Worried Over Effect Political Conflict Will Have on the War

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 26.—The frontal clash between President Roosevelt and the United States Congress, caused by the over-riding of the Presidential veto of the taxation increase bill, has caused a bedlam of confusion in American political circles. American newspapers have these few days been devoting more space to the fight between the President and Congress than to war news.

Judging from information gathered from the United States, the topics which the American newspapers are now particularly discussing are the following two.

1. Whether the internal crisis in the United States will affect the war policy or the diplomatic policy.

2. What effect the present crisis will have on the coming Presidential election. Whether President Roosevelt has entirely lost his chance for a fourth term because of the present clash or whether this has strengthened his position.

All Papers Flay President

Observations on these two questions are varied. According to New York correspondents of Swedish newspapers, all American newspapers have strangely united in attacking the President though their view points are different. Of all the important newspapers, PM is the only one which supports the President.

The New York Herald Tribune severely attacks the President and expresses much worry about the effect of the political conflict in the United States on the international war situation. It said;

"It is certain that the clash in Washington will affect the position of the United States in the world. Already this effect has taken shape as an unfavorable one for the United States. According to information from abroad, even among foreigners who have no knowledge of the internal political structure of the United States. It is observed that the position of the United States in the world war and the international political situation would be paralyzed because of the conflict between the President and Congress. Something must be done today to put a stop to the 'internal war' as a great military operation is now in sight."

There are others who opine that neither the war nor the diplomatic policy of the United States will be affected by the internal conflict as such policies have already been decided.

The correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter said that the political life of President Roosevelt has been seriously affected by the recent development, and thus the possibility of his fourth term election has been reduced.

Was Dramatic Act

But the Chief of the Washington Bureau of the New York Times reports that some political observers are saying that the recent development was a great dramatic act put on by the President and thus the possibility of his re-election is greatly heightened. It is also reported that Senator Barkley would become Vice-President.

On the other hand, the Republican and Hearst newspapers are saying that President Roosevelt has lost his chance of being re-elected. Further, it is reported that John Garner, who was Vice-President under Roosevelt, will commence an anti-Roosevelt movement. Harry Woodring, former War Secretary, has commenced an anti-Roosevelt movement with a vast fund of $1,500,000. Anti-Roosevelt sentiment is suddenly rising throughout the country.

Ex-King Approaches Argentina

Domei

LISBON, February 25.—Former King Carol II of Rumania, who is at present exiled in Mexico, today applied to the Argentine Government for a six-month permit of stay in order to consign the custody of part of his property, according to a Daily Sketch report.

Germans Bring Down 637 Anti-Axis Planes Between Feb. 21-25

Domei

BERLIN, February 26.—A total of 637 anti-Axis planes were brought down by the German air forces and anti-aircraft batteries during five days between February 21 and 25, it was announced by the Fuehrer's Headquarters today. Of this total 362 included the latest type four-motored bombers, the announcement added. During this "Dark Week" for the anti-Axis it is calculated that not less than 5,000 airmen were killed. Including those casualties which were aboard the planes which managed to return to their bases, the total loss of lives suffered by the anti-Axis air force is tremendous.

REICH NEWSPAPERS PRAISE OUR HEROES

Invincible Forte of Japanese And German People Utterly Lacking in Enemies

Domei

BERLIN, February 26.—The supreme loyalty of the Japanese defenders of Kuezyerin and Ruot Islands who went down after fighting to the last minute against an enemy force ten times their size and after inflicting heavy losses on it has called forth a passionate admiration from the German press, which gave considerable prominence to the Imperial Headquarters' communique and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada's statement.

Recalling Stalingrad, the Reich papers declare that the event, far from demoralizing the German people, roused their fighting spirit, and that the dogged tenacity and indefatigable stamina traditional to the Prussian soldiers have led to the success of the sluicing operations at Cherkassy on the Eastern Front.

The invincible forte displayed by the Japanese and German peoples is something utterly lacking in the Anglo-Americans who are wont to rely on sheer volume, the Reich press declares, adding that such forte is a sure promise of ultimate victory.

Continuing, the Reich journals declare that the scrupulous veracity and painstaking accuracy of the Imperial Headquarters' announcements have been proved beyond all doubt by the latest communique on the fighting in the Central Pacific. It is a tribute to the resolute attitude of Japan's war leaders.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the words "jibaku" (self-blasting) and "Eirei" (fallen hero) have become proverbial in Germany, but the supreme loyalty shown by the Imperial Japanese Forces since Attu has impressed the German people as nothing else has done.

LONDONERS PANICKY OVER FIERCE RAIDS BY REICH AIR FORCES

Fear Repetition of Dark Days of 1940-41: Transportation Set-Up Rendered Useless

PRESS SEEN PESSIMISTIC

Daily Herald Says Capital's Defense Can No Longer Guarantee Citizens' Safety

Domei

LISBON, February 26.—The citizens of London are becoming panic-stricken over the German air raids. Repeated bombings by the Luftwaffe since the early morning of February 19 have caused tremendous damage and confusion, and fear is being expressed that there will be a repetition of the dark, destructive days of 1940-41.

Descriptions of the damage wrought by German raids are filling a considerable space in British newspapers, with the Daily Mail describing devastated London as being enveloped in a sea of flames. The Daily Herald sounds an extremely pessimistic note, saying, "Air defense facilities in London can no longer guarantee the safety of the citizens.

Meanwhile, the London correspondent of the Swiss New Agency describes the confusion reigning in the British capital as follows:

"Repeated German bombings have turned London into a battlefield. The effect of these raids on the British people is far more serious than at the time of the attacks in 1940.

"With the coming of dusk, Londorers dash for the air-raid shelters and the tube stations are so densely packed with a struggling mass of humanity that once you are in one of them you cannot get out.

"The confusion is such that all transportation facilities are rendered useless. It is absolutely impossible to ride on a tram or bus.

British Minimize Damage

Special

BERLIN, February 26.—Commenting on the effect produced in the neutral countries by the German air raids on London, a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman observed that the significance of these raids could be understood in Turkey even if but little was said about them there.

In the opinion of the Wilhelmstrasse, the British Government is deliberately minimizing the damage caused by the German air raids in order to be able to continue pressure on certain neutral countries, notably Turkey.

The fighting power of the Luftwaffe is being universally admitted, the spokesman declared, and stressed the fact that notwithstanding the large quantities of explosives and incendiary bombs dropped over the British capital, the recent raids had no connection with the retaliatory raids.

War Would Lose All Sense for Anti-Axis If Curzon Line Is Accepted, Says Diario

Special

LISBON, February 26.—The acceptance by the anti-Axis nations of the Curzon line as the Polish frontier limit would create an evil precedent, the consequences of which would be felt not only in the present war but also in the postwar period, according to A Voz, a Portuguese journal.

The paper points out that no treaty could retain its validity if the agreement between nations which had joined hands for the purpose of defending the sacredness of treaties was torn up by the consent of all save the victim.

The Diario Lisboa writes that if the anti-Axis nations had definitely accepted the Curzon line, the war has lost all sense for them. Britain and France had declared war admittedly in order to defend Poland's claim to Danzig and the Corridor but are now prepared to terminate it by consenting to sacrifice one-half of Poland's pre-war territory, the paper declared.

Poles Refuse to Accept

Glaringly discrediting British Prime Minister Winston Churchill who declared in his speech before Parliament on February 22 with reference to the Polish-Soviet border issue that the Curzon Line as proposed by the Soviet Union would be supported, the Polish Refugee Regime in London is refusing to abide by this British policy, according to a special dispatch to the Mainichi from Zurich, dated February 25.

Quoting a London report, the dispatch goes on to say that Foreign Minister Tadeuz Romer of the Polish Refugee Regime called on British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden on February 24 and refuted the contents of the speech by Premier Churchill, telling the British Foreign Secretary that the Polish Refugee Government would never accept the Curzon Line as the future Polish Soviet border.

LAUREL SIGNS BILLS TO DEVELOP ISLANDS

Self-Sufficiency to Be Pushed By Building of Irrigation System in Philippines

Domei

MANILA, February 26.—President Jose P. Laurel signed three more bills making a total of 38 out of 60 measures passed by the National Assembly, it was announced by the Malacanan. The most important bill approved by the President was the setting aside of 2,000,000 pesos for the construction of an irrigation system in the Philippines. The measure also provides expenditures for study and survey of irrigation sites. The new bill has given added impetus to the administration's program of attaining economic self-sufficiency for the Philippines.

It is recalled that under the American regime, Philippine agriculture was purposely stunted in order to encourage imports from the United States. According to the provisions of the new bill, an additional amount for irrigation construction will be disbursed by the Director of the plant industry who is now administrating the nation's irrigation system in place of the Bureau of Public Works.

Regarding the other bills signed yesterday, the first provides new regulations in connection with the construction, maintenance and operation of fish ponds for hatching fish and other marine crops. The second bill provides for the appropriation of 20,176 pesos for defraying expenses for holding bar examinations.

Bank Is Indispensable

Domei

MANILA, February 26.—The establishment of a central bank will place the Philippines on the same plane of financial efficiency as other advanced countries of the world, according to Assemblyman Melecio Arranz of Cagayan Province who introduced the bill for creating a bank at the first regular session of the National Assembly.

"The central bank is almost an indispensable institution in the financial structure of all progressive countries," he said. "Every country," he continued, "needs a capable responsive conservator of its monetary system to keep the nation's credit in fairly liquid condition." Asserting that the present anomalous undeveloped credit system of the country could be remedied by the creation of a central bank, the Assemblyman added, "this institution could manage our inflexible currency system in such a way that it could be more serviceable to business. The Philippine Republic being a member of the co-prosperity sphere, it will have to cooperate with other countries in promoting economic prosperity, and financial stability and the central bank is the best agency to attain such objectives," he declared.

Arranz pointed out that in the absence of a central bank, the Southern Development Bank has been performing some of the functions of the central bank as in the case of other East Asiatic countries which have not yet established such an institution. Continuing, he stated, "As proved by experiences gained in other countries, the central bank is the most logical and effective institution to bring about the adjustment of the supply of credit currency to business demands by increasing the supply to meet the seasonal demands such as during the crop-moving period as well as reducing the supply when business slackens."

BRITISH POLICIES HIT BY CHUNGKING PRESS

Dissatisfied With East Asia War Situation—Denounces Pressure on Indians

Domei

CANTON, February 26.—Chungking journals are severely criticizing British policies, and reveal that anti-British feeling is mounting among the public, according to reports reaching here. In their editorials, these papers express dissatisfaction over the war situation on the East Asia front as well as the British policies imposed upon the Indian people.

Chungking is especially lamenting over the Britisher's lack of understanding of Chungking affairs which, the editorials declare, will have a detrimental effect upon public opinion in Chungking.

The Chengchi Jih Pao, for instance, under the caption, "Atrocious British Policies Toward India," writes that British authorities still continue to carry out their traditional colonial policies toward India which run counter to the current of world conditions.

Treat Indians Like Slaves

It pointed out that despite the fact that Britain is urging the Indians to create a unified front against the enemy, it still continues to treat the Indians as slaves.

Britain, it added, under the pretext of disunion among the Indian people, continues to tighten its political grip on India, which is doing more harm to the Indians than the famine.

Continuing, the Chengchi Jih Pao pointed out that although Britain had organized and supported the Moslem League, farm laborers in India are naturally dissatisfied with such an organ claiming that it was created for the benefit of the wealthy and landlords alone. The paper stated that it is easy to understand what had motivated Britain to support the Moslem League—to stand against the Indian National Congress.

Under the caption, "Enigma of the World," the editorial of the Tai kuang Pao declared that it wanted to know just when Britain intends to launch her counter-offensive against Burma in conjunction with the American counter-attacks against the Marshalls.

It added that even the leader of the United States Senate made it known that if Britain acted in unison with America, the situation of the present World War might change.

Recalls Churchill's Insult

Under the caption, "Churchill's Insult to Chungking," the same journal pointed out that one of the most recent unpleasant events took place when Churchill displayed a cold attitude toward the Chungking mission which visited him.

The paper disclosed that during the interview, which lasted for only 20 minutes, the Prime Minister had only talked about Mah Jong.

As if to add injury to insult, the journal added, when the members were leaving, Churchill mimicked a salute in Chinese style in a most frivolous manner. The Chinese members felt insulted by his attitude, the paper concluded.

Theatrical Circles Pledge Full Support To Move to Curb Extravagant Amusements

Full support of the Governments measures to temporarily reduce the scope of activities of extravagant entertainment centers is pledged by Uzayemon Ichimura, leading Kabuki actor; Takejiro Otani, President of Shochiku theater and film interests, and other leaders of the Japanese stage and screen.

In item 7 of the Decisive War Emergency Draft Measures which were announced by the Board of Information on February 25 as the result of the Government's regular Cabinet meeting the same day, "prohibition from operation of high class pleasure establishments" is being envisaged. It is further stipulated that "high class entertainment centers shall be temporarily closed," and that "these facilities shall be made use of for other purposes in accordance with needs," and that those connected with such establishments "shall be employed in activities in conformity with the present situation."

Study Future Steps

Pending the issue of detailed instructions from the authorities as to the changes required in accordance with the above stipulations, the Toho and Shochiku theatrical and film corporations and other leading enterprises in the field of entertainment have reportedly been carrying on deliberations on future measures.

Meanwhile, the Tokyo Shimbun interviewed leaders of the theatrical world on their opinion concerning the new situation and obtained statements fully supporting the new policy of the Government authorities.

Uzayemon Ichimura, leading veteran Kabuki star player, declared: "Things have come to a point to which they had to come as a matter of course. I rather think, the new measures have been taken much later than ought to have been. That under such an intensified war situation the amusement circles should have continued their activities without change until now just as in peace time—this fact in itself is rather surprising. True, it may be said that this is proof of Japan's great reserve strength. Yet, under present conditions, such a situation can no longer be allowed to continue. At last, the internal structure must in all fields be switched to another footing at great speed. We are always ready to quit the large theaters any time at the Government's order.

Will Go Out of City

"Then, what shall be our activities after leaving the large theaters? We actors, it goes without saying, shall offer our services for itinerant performances to entertain the fighters on the production front and the farming, mining, and fishing villages. Many of us may have had this in mind already before, but on account of our professional engagements it has hitherto not been realized. But from now on, we shall

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

CHUNGKING UNABLE TO CHECK INFLATION; KUNG IS CRITICIZED

Prices Already 200 Times Those Quoted Before War—Tax Revenues Dropping

PRODUCTION IS DWINDLING

Program for Economic Rehabilitation Has Failed—Speculation, Hoarding Are Rife

Chungking today finds itself in the mire of vicious inflation and an internal collapse is threatening, according to a special dispatch dated February 25 from Shanghai to the Mainichi.

The tax revenue is barely enough to meet less than 30 per cent of the total expenditures, the dispatch begins. The frequent raising of foreign loans has been powerless to arrest the sweeping tide of inflation, as is attested by the fact that Chungking last autumn took to importing $200,000,000 worth of gold bullion out of the $500,000,000 loan from the United States as a means to absorb currency.

The price index for this week is reportedly 200 times the pre-war figure, and the masses are having extreme difficulties in getting even local products.

Economic Plan Fails

The program of economic development initiated some time ago by way of curbing inflation has failed, and production is dwindling at a quick tempo. Hoarding and speculation are the feature of economy in the interior.

By far the most serious effect of this inflation is to be found, in the degrading of social morals and the rapid decay of the traditional family system. "Rather be a hero's concubine than marry just a nobody," is the catchword now in vogue among Chungking's womanhood. It means that a woman gifted with good looks would do well to be a concubine of a high official or a moneyed man and sit on a bed of roses. High prices are making it increasingly difficult to maintain the "big family" system, which is fast giving way to a new family system built up around couples.

This state of affairs is being steadily aggravated by corrupt officials and plutocrats, so much so, indeed, that Finance Minister H. H. Kung is the butt of criticism at every financial conference, while Sun Ko, Wu Tieh-cheng and T. V. Soong are the target of public censure.

In his radio address on February 17, the tenth anniversary of the initiation of the New Life Movement, Chiang Kai-shek wailed: "Prices have already gone up anything between 50 and 100 times. This economic crisis is at once a prelude to a spiritual crisis for the people."

Make Feverish Attempts

In the meantime, the authorities are making feverish attempts to cope with the situation by such means as the encouragement of savings, the opening of a system of compulsory labor service, the raising of interest on deposits and, the issue of trust investment bonds. They are even going to the length of conniving at economic interchange with enemy areas.

Proof of this acute economic strin-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 8)

Japanese Units Nip Foe's Guerilla War In New Guinea Wilds

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 27.—An enemy attempt at guerilla warfare around the mouth of the Eilanden river in southern New Guinea has been nipped in the bud. Exasperated over the sluggish war situation in northeastern New Guinea, the enemy recently attempted guerilla machinations by pouring Australian and Dutch troops into the Agatu area near the mouth of the Eilanden river. Quickly perceiving the enemy design, Japanese X X Unit sprang into action on January 28. After crossing dense jungles and wading through marshes which at high tide are inundated for several score kilometers from the seashore, the Japanese Forces dealt daring frontal attacks on the foe and completely frustrated his design.

MANCHOUKUO PLANS SWEEPING REFORMS

Productive Power Will Be Increased Through Adjustment Of Present System

Domei

HSINKING, February 27.—Effective measures have been decided by the Manchoukuo Government in order to increase the productive power of the country through adjustment of its administrative system to the prevailing war situation. First of all, the Department of Finance and the Department of Traffic and Communications are expected to undergo a major reform beginning March 1. The plan for this renovation has already been approved by the Board of Councillors.

In view of the great increase of business awaiting the attention of the Mining Bureau due to the epochal increase in the production of coal, non-ferrous metals, liquid fuel, as well as railway cargo, the office mentioned above will be divided into the Metals and Fuels Bureau. At the same time the Industrial Bureau will give greater attention to affairs coming under light metal production and munitions industries. Meanwhile, the Monetary Bureau is expected to carry out an expansion of the section in the charge of the saving business.

Work To Be Simplified

The Traffic and Communications Department, in view of the increasing importance of transportation, aviation, communications, and public works as fundamentals of the fighting strength of the country, is expected to carry out a wholesale renovation of the working structure, involving the simplification of its headquarters and the strengthening of all organs on the front line.

After the renovation to be shortly affected, the Traffic and Communications Department will have a secretariat, a transportation bureau, an aviation bureau, an electric administration bureau, and a construction and irrigation bureau instead of one secretariat and five bureaus as heretofore, namely, the Bureaus of Railways, Highways, Aviation, Waterways, and Town Planning, besides the Secretariat. Furthermore, with a view to facili-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 5)

Little Children of Asia Gather at Rally And Pledge They'll Fight to the Finish

A grand children's rally was held on Sunday at 1 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall when the boys and girls of Greater East Asia gathered to pledge unyielding determination to fight the war to the finish.

The function was planned by the Japanese Boys' Cultural Association with the aim of instilling into the children of Greater East Asia the spirit embodied in the Five Principles of the Joint Declaration issued at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations. Assisting in its materialization were the Ministries of Education and Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the Board of Information, the Tokyo Metropolis and the Japanese Children's Recreation Association.

The opening speech was made by Shiguchi Ono, Chairman of the Japanese Boys' Cultural Association, followed by an address by Shiro Inouye of the Board of Information. The children were reminded in both speeches that as future leaders in their respective countries, they must strive in whatever capacity possible to help win the war and erase all Anglo-American influence from East Asia.

Pledges were then read by the representatives of China, Manchoukuo, Thailand and Japan, those of Burma and India being unable to attend.

With the shifting of the stage to the entertainment part of the program, a set of "Hina" dolls occupied the center of the platform over which hung the national flags of Burma, China, India, Japan, Manchoukuo, the Philippines and Thailand. A group of small Japanese girls in bright, long-sleeved kimonos went through the traditional ceremony of the "Dolls' Festival," at the conclusion of which a souvenir set of dolls was given to each small representative of the seven countries.

Choruses by uniform-clad National School girls, orchestral pieces by a small band of boys and girls, dance performances by Miss Sumi Hanayanagi and Baku Ishii, and lantern-slides brought the successful gathering to a happy close.

FOE IN BURMA TRAP, REDUCED TO 3,000, FACES ANNIHILATION

Encirclement Tightens Around British 7th Division on Border Sector

ENEMY BOMBED, SHELLED

Furious Attacks Continued by Our Units in Buthidaung And Maungdaw Area

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 26.—With Ngakyedauk as the center, our Army units facing Buthidaung and Maungdaw on the Burma-India border, holding the British 7th Division in encirclement, have ever since been continuing their daily attacks. They have hourly been compressing our encirclement, which measures 2½ miles in diameter, placing the enemy into a position similar to that of rats caught in a bag. Owing to our incessant bombing and shelling and to the furious attacks of our units, the numerical strength of the encircled enemy, which was originally put at 5,000 men, has become smaller and is now estimated at some 3,000. The enemy's tanks, motorcars, and other mechanized arms and troops, too, are hourly facing annihilation.

Our losses in the present engagement, however, are very insignificant. The martial spirit of our men is running high.

Showing signs of their readiness to march on Chittagong and Calcutta, our forces are now pressing against the enemy positions.

The enemy's 81st Division which was sent round from West Asia has made a detour into the northern direction and has come down Southward by the Kaladan valley, reaching a spot some 20 miles north of Ngakyedauk. This division appears at present to be engrossed in the task of setting up an airfield, which however would be destined to fall a prey to our Wild Eagles. Thus, the encirclement battle on the Burma-India border front is now approaching its final stage.

Tighten Encirclement Ring

Japan's stubborn encirclement operation against the 7th Division of the British army in the Sinzeiwwa Basin at the eastern foot of the Mayu Mountain Range is now developing into the last stage.

At present, the strength of the anti-Axis troops within the Japanese encirclement ring has decreased to about 3,000 soldiers who are equipped with guns and tanks.

In close cooperation with our Air Units the Imperial Forces are now vigorously attacking the enemy, having tightened their encirclement ring.

With their morale high, the Indian National Army is continuously cooperating with the Japanese troops.

In the face of enemy aerial operations in the Burma area, the Wild Eagles of the Japanese Air Force are offering joint action to our Units. On February 18, the Army Wild Eagles shot down two enemy planes at a point northwest of Akyab and also brought down two enemy aircraft.

Meanwhile, an anti-aircraft gun unit of the Burma Defense Corps has on February 23 shot down an enemy plane at Kalewwa, northeast of Mandalay.

CHINESE REDS SMASHED

20 Killed and Booty Seized by Japanese in Niukou Fighting

Domei

TSINGTAO, February 25.—A Japanese contingent in the course of its punitive operations on February 17 caught up with the Chinese Communist troops of the enemy 8th route army totaling approximately 300 in the vicinity of Niukou, situated 17 kilometers southeast of Chu Hsien in Shantung Province, and routed the enemy to the south after a fierce hand-to-hand fighting.

The enemy left behind 20 dead on the battlefield in addition to quantities of rifles and ammunition.

U.S. Repatriates at Alcantara

Special

LISBON, February 25.—The first train bearing American repatriates from Germany arrived at the Alcantara station today with [illegible] wounded abroad.

YOUNG FOLKS PUSH PROGRESS OF MALAI

Youths Contribute Full Share In Gigantic Task of Rebuilding Region

By ABDULLAH KAMEL
Special to the Nippon Times

As in other countries of the Southern Regions, a storm of rejuvenation is sweeping throughout the whole length and breadth of Malai. Since Malai's liberation from the British domination by the gallant Imperial Japanese Forces, the Military Administration and the 5 million inhabitants from the very outset of the current war have cooperated closely and harmoniously to alleviate the conditions in the country and thus converted Malai into one of the precious gems of Greater East Asia.

In this gigantic task the Youths of Malai have and are contributing their full efforts and energy as can be expected from them. The youths of today are the men of tomorrow. Hence the young men are exerting every ounce of effort available in:

1. Rejuvenating themselves, i.e. extirpating all evil influences that had been injected into their bodies and minds, and getting themselves imbued with a spirit and will-power to serve the country.

2. Building a new country to be worthy as a member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. New Malai to be reconstructed by the younger generation as they will be the ones who will inherit the country from their elders.

3. Contributing all available resources and manpower towards the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, which only can guarantee the stability of points 1 and 2.

Achievements Are Praiseworthy

Although progress has been slow partly due to the reorganization and rebuilding wrought by the advent of the New Order and mostly due to the century old exploitation, many a praiseworthy achievement has been carried through with success. As a matter of fact, the Young Malai Union, one of the most prominent associations during the British days and thereafter, played a great part in accelerating the cooperation of the people with the Japanese Forces before and during the swift Malai Campaign, that swept all resistance of the enemy to naught in a little over two months' time, while many of its members were incarcerated by the enemy. This splendid spirit of voluntary cooperation from the side of the youths continued unabated and with greater vigor after the fall of Singapore two years ago. With full confidence and high hopes they march on.

Let's look back to the last two years since Malai became a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The rejuvenation, as never before, was in full swing. Everywhere the evil influences the enemy had left behind are rapidly being rooted out. The few remaining traces will surely vanish in the near future. The individualistic and materialistic outlook deeply implanted in their heart (remember the past school system in British Malaya) to retard any social progress is dwindling fast, and there no longer exists the feeling that 'one only has to think of himself firstly, secondly and also of himself last.' Nay, the present spirit makes them part and parcel of the country and the people; the result is national conscience and progress.

Schools Are Crowded

Schools and training institutes are crowded to capacity with youths, who are eager to gain something new in the field of knowledge and spirit so as to be fully equipped to face a new and bright world. At present, the ambition to gain a white-collar post is rather an exception than a rule. The Seamen's Training School, Technical Schools, Trade Schools and the Kunrenjo's or Officials Training Schools in Malacca and Penang are full with enthusiastic lads being trained in Nippon Seishin and Language.

These rejuvenated youth, then, for the last two years with full enthusiasm threw themselves heart and soul into the reconstruction of the country, economically, socially, and culturally. In the field of commerce, right from the Malai Chamber of Commerce in Penang, the Gedong Perniagaan Melayu (Malay Trade Guild) in Ipoh, the Selangor General Agency in Kuala Lumpur to Sharekat Melayu and Nichima Shokai in Syonan, all are taking a leading part in establishing and running commercial enterprises. Hundreds of new small shops and stores have been opened attended by educated youths.

Turn to Agriculture

The self-sufficiency program of the country which aims at increasing the output of rice by another 200 per cent, at least to some extent, could not have been successful, had not the youths made good of the chance in changing their life from unproductive jobs to a healthy and vigorous life utilized in cultivation for the prosperity of the country. More and more, agricultural schools, each accommodating at least 100 students, are being opened to accommodate these farming-minded lads, where for about 6 months to one year they are taught in techniques of modern agriculture. And in line with the scheme of Negeri Sembilan State to form colonization villages, where the combined efforts of these young men are maturing, the day will not be far when these men will play a vital role in introducing new techniques of agriculture to the farmers. As a matter of fact, several hundreds of them have been dispatched throughout the country to enlighten the country-folks with new methods.

Not to be out-done by other countries, Malai too has sent its students to Japan for further studies. Not less than 20 are now here, among whom are two girls enjoying Marquis Tokugawa's Scholarship. Eight are matriculating at the Kokusai Gakko in preparation for entrance to some college next spring.

Many Enter Journalism

In the field of journalism, particularly the younger generation play a noteworthy part. It seems the charm of the newspaper kingdom has attracted and enchanted them. For example, just drop in for a moment at the office of the Malai Sinbun Sya, the biggest Malay newspaper concern with two dailies and one monthly to its credit. One will be surprised to see that more than 90 per cent of the staff of 80 men are under 35 years of age. The Chief Editor, Mr. Ishak Haji Mohamad, nicknamed Isako, who represented Malai at the recent General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers in Tokyo is just 32. All his assistants from the editors down to the proof-readers and messengers are between 20 and 30 years old—all young, but determined to offer their share in reshaping the spirit of their people and the destiny of their country. The Malai Sinbun Sya itself was established by a few young men less than a week after the surrender of Percival and his 100,000 men.

In the field of leadership Malai also produces young leaders, as Mr. Ibrahim Haji Yaacoub, who headed the Malai Inspection party to War-time Japan last year, Mr. Onan Haji Siraj, a rising Syonan Malai leader, Mr. Manan Noordin of Penang and others, are all under forty years old.

Labor Service Active

The latest novelty now in vogue is the Labor Service Corps. It aims at bolstering the total energy and power of the youths in rendering services to the country, such as cleaning shrines, mosques, public buildings, and insitutions and also opening up new farms to boost food-production. Introduced just about three months ago, many such units have been established in Syonan and elsewhere up-country. The members utilize their Sundays and other holidays for productive work as stated above—another contribution to the social progress of Malai.

On the home front Young Malai calls forth every ounce of energy in strengthening its defense. Besides the Air Raid Precaution Corps, the Medical Auxiliary Service Corps, the Jikeidan and other units for civil defense and the maintenance of peace and order within, the Heiho and the Malai Volunteer Army are the most noteworthy. From the very day of its inception, the Auxiliary Military Corps (Heiho) enjoys tremendous popularity.

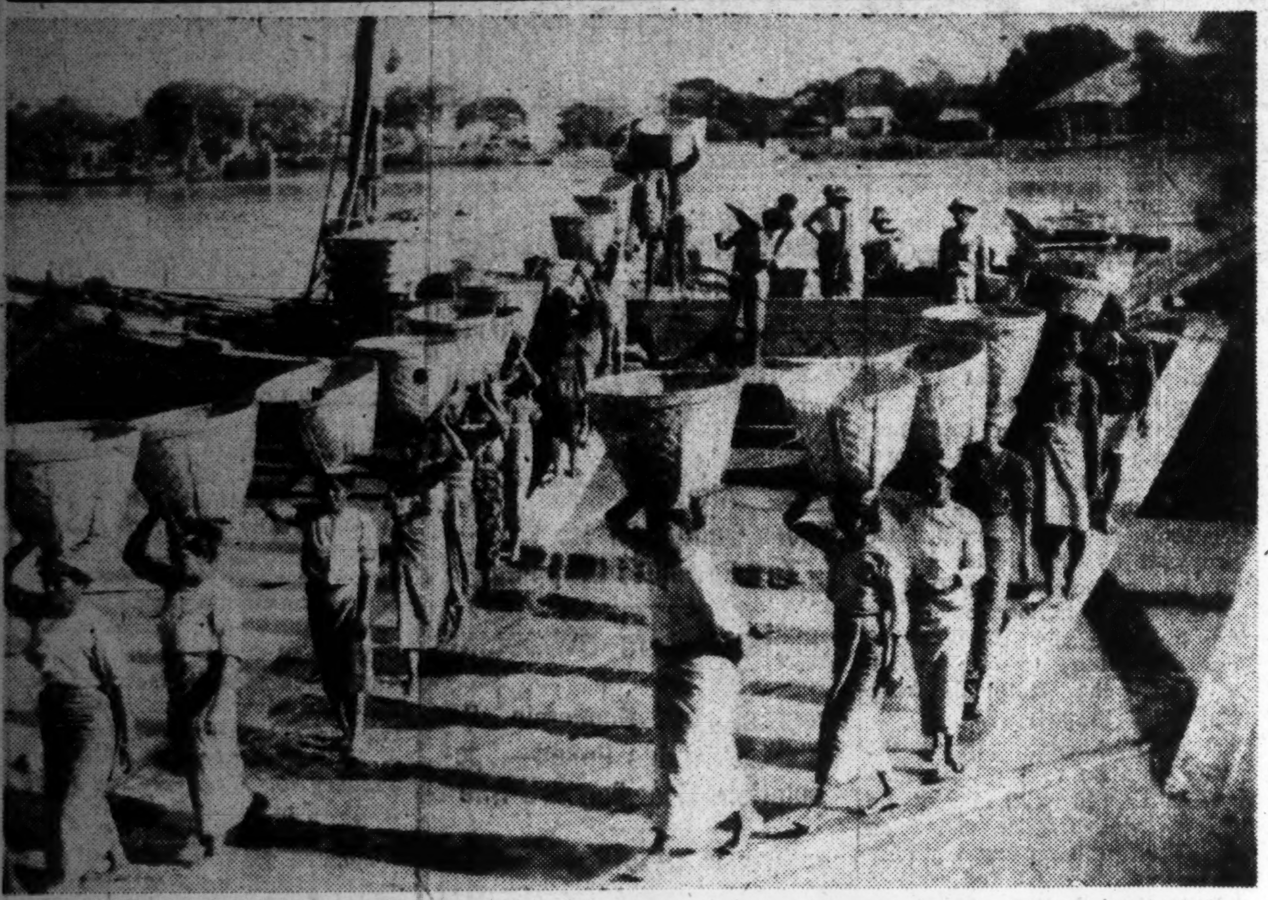
Volunteer Corps Formed

Close on the heels of the above, the Military Administration in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants announced on the 8th of December last the formation of the Malai Volunteer Army and the Malai Volunteer Corps. These groups exemplify the burning spirit of the youths who want to have a share in the defense of their homeland. This golden chance to serve was at once grasped by the leading members of the Young Malai Union who joined the Volunteer Army en bloc and thus paved the way for the entry of thousands of its members and other ambitious lads. At the time of writing, the enthusiasm of the inhabitants toward the newly established army is running high and it can be taken for granted that the Military Authorities do not come across any difficulty in obtaining the desired number of recruits.

The members of the fair sex are no exception. They are now busily appealing to the Administration to give them 'something to do'. They are anxious to share the burden of their brothers either in the Army itself or elsewhere. More and more Malai girls enroll in the Medical Auxiliary Corps and thus are perfecting the civilian as well as military defense of the country.

The youths of Malai still have a tough time ahead. Much ground is still to be explored and cleared; but they are determined to overcome all obstacles that may confront them. With the proper guidance of the paternal Military Administration they will achieve tremendous results in the near future. To Victory Young Malai Marches On.

On the Banks of the Tranquil Irrawaddy



Sturdy members of the Women's Service Corps of Burma are shown here carrying richly laden cargo from a river boat. Shipping activity is brisk all along the Irrawaddy River.

General Strike Called In Asuncion, Paraguay; Soldiers Control City

Domei

LISBON, February 26.—The Labor Union of Paraguay declared a general strike today, according to a dispatch from Asuncion. As a result, all transportation facilities in Asuncion have been stopped and troops are in control of the city. Moreover, all newspapers have suspended publication, and only the Official Gazette is being printed. Nothing is yet known respecting the cause of the strike.

U.S. VANDALS BOMB FIUME

Many Civilians Are Killed in 2 Raids; Hospital Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, February 25.—United States bombers yesterday raided the city of Fiume and blind-bombed its residential quarters killing or injuring approximately 100 civilians, it is reported from Rome.

The enemy vandals again returned tonight and repeated their wanton bombing of the residential quarters. The city hospital was destroyed and numerous casualties are reported from among the civilians, the same report added.

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ENGINEERING SCHOOL SET

Opening in Shonan on April 1 to Train Native Youths

Domei

SHONAN, February 24.—In line with the construction policy, the Shonan Engineering School with a one-year course and a special half a year course will be opened, here from April 1. The former will admit 120 native youths and the latter 50, both between the ages of 14 and 18.

Those enrolled in the special course will be trained particularly in the art of handling automobiles and upon graduation will serve in the army for two years. No fee will be charged to the students.

POLICE IN TEHERAN NABBED

Ten-Year Sentences Passed for Kidnapping Girls and Other Crimes

Special

LISBON, February 25.—The former chief of police of Teheran was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and still severer sentences passed on other high police officers for abusing their authority, according to a Teheran dispatch relayed from Ankara. The defendants were charged with having committed outrages against the population such as kidnapping girls. The report said the sentenced officials, including the chief of police, had obviously been living their life of crime for several years. The former police physician of Teheran was sentenced to death for complicity in several murder cases.

Tugwell in Trouble

Special

LISBON, February 25.—A dispatch from San Juan, Puerto Rico said that the Puerto Rican House of Representatives had adopted a resolution demanding the immediate removal of Governor Rexford Guy Tugwell but that the Senate voted in favor of his continuation in office. The resolution asked for the appointment of a new governor before the forthcoming 1944 elections. The Governor of Puerto Rico is appointed by the United States president.

COMMUNIST TREND WORRIES DE GAULLE

Anglo-Americans Forcing Rebel French Leader to Form Army For Pacific War

Special

LISBON, February 25.—The situation in the French African colonies is being watched with close attention by political quarters in Madrid, according to information from the Spanish capital. These quarters pointed out that the intensification of Communist propaganda among the natives there must be a source of considerable anxiety to General Charles de Gaulle, who promised his Anglo-American allies to put a large native army into the field as the price for formal recognition of his regime by the United States and Britain.

De Gaulle, according to reliable information, promised the United States and Britain in 1939 that he would put an army of 2,000,000 men in the field. He realized very soon, however, that a recruitment on such a large scale would drive the natives into the arms of the Communists, whose agents were carrying on intense propaganda among them.

The quarters pointed out that in spite of these difficulties the United States and Britain were still insisting that de Gaulle gather an army of at least 1,000,000. Moreover, the United States and Britain are demanding that such an army take part in the anti-Axis operations in the Pacific as well as in Europe.

De Gaulle also promised the United States and Britain to take measures to increase the production of palm oil, cotton, rubber and phosphates and to deliver large quantities of these products to them. From French Morocco alone he pledged to send 400,000 tons of phosphates and huge quantities of other vital minerals.

Manchoukuo Plans Sweeping Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

tating the progress in different construction works on hand a Public Works General Office will be established in the Department stated above. The offices at different districts now under the direct control of the central governments concerned in order to secure smooth activities. A feature of the official renovation to be effected is the creation of a temporary personnel which are common to the Traffic and Communications Department and the Public Works General Office so that they may meet any development of the situation.

Hart to Probe Pearl Harbor

Domei

LISBON, February 25.—Rear-Admiral Thomas C. Hart, former Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, was appointed by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox as investigator to determine the naval men responsible for the Pearl Harbor debacle of December 7, 1941, according to a Washington dispatch. It is recalled that the formal court-martial has been postponed until the end of the war.

Manpower Lack Acute In Australia; Unable To Mobilize More Men

Domei

LISBON, February 26.—The serious shortage of manpower in Australia was pointed out yesterday in the Parliament by Edward Halloway, Labor and National Service Minister, according to reports received here. "Though Australia is now in urgent need of more workers and soldiers, there is no way of obtaining more men as all available persons have already been mobilized," the Labor and National Service Minister said. "At present the total population of males above the age of 14 is 2,830,000, but of that total 2,530,000 had already been mobilized for military service or war industry plants. The remaining 300,000 are useless as they are either school children or those of advanced ages."

Theatrical Circles Pledge Full Support

(Continued from Page 1)

be free to offer our services for such kinds of itinerant performances. Thus, a way has been opened for those active on the stage to serve the nation.

"If I may be allowed to speak of myself, there may be some limitations to my participation in such performances on account of my advanced age, but I am fully determined after the closing of large theaters to participate in itinerant performances, say with one or two acts."

Takejiro Otani, President of the Shochiku Company, stated:

"As the Home Office authorities have as yet issued no orders, it would be premature to make any private predictions. But in any case, it goes without saying that we shall give absolute cooperation in accordance with the instructions of the State, after completing our decisive war structure. It is our hope that our available staffs and equipments shall be utilized efficiently.

"It may be considered a matter of course that we shall have from the outset to change our objective of offering entertainment and shall give chief consideration to the fighters on the front of important production. Moreover, the entertainment circles will have to switch the center of gravity from the large cities to the rural districts."

STEEL PLANT TIED UP

6,000 American Workmen Walk Out After Dispute

Special

LISBON, February 26.—With 6,000 workers on strike at the Great Lakes Steel Corporation, the factory has been forced to suspend its operations, according to a New York dispatch.

The strike started Friday with a walk-out of 900 men who protested against the discharge of an employe who had left the plant without permission.

The night shift stayed away from the plant last night but the fires were kept under the furnaces. This company is engaged in the making of armor plate for naval landing craft.

The headquarters of the Congress of Industrial Organization's United Steel Workers Union, confirmed today the statements issued earlier by the company that the growing strike at the Great Lakes Steel Corporation was in protest against the disciplining of a certain employe.

This is the second strike in the Detroit area within the past few days.

Meanwhile, another dispatch stated that at the Briggs Manufacturing Plant which puts out aircraft wings, more than 7,000 workers stayed away from work in protest against the closing down of the Mack Avenue plant.

Short of 200,000 Men

Special

LISBON, February 26.—President Roosevelt, estimating that the armed forces are still short of about 200,000 trained men, ordered a review of all occupational deferments "with a view to speedily making available 'personnel required to carry on the war,'" according to a Washington dispatch.

The President sent a memorandum to Paul McNutt and Hershey, saying that the selective service" has not delivered the required quantity of men," and added that the "shortage which commenced to develop last September had reached a total of 200,000 on December 31."

"This means," the President said, "that today we are still short of approximately 200,000 trained men although the actual personnel shortage in the army has been reduced to 150,000."

Urging agricultural and industrial concerns to release younger men physically qualified for military service, the President said that the army will not reach its planned January strength until sometime in April or even later if the selective service "continues to fall behind on its quotas."

Chungking Unable To Check Inflation: Kung Is Criticized

(Continued from Page 1)

gency was offered with unmistakable clarity when recently Frederic Opper, an American correspondent in Chungking, in his radio address to his home country declared:

"The fundamental issue confronting Chungking is neither military nor political. It is economic. Prices are soaring constantly, while the availability of goods is sadly limited. The people must go on fighting under the menace of a worse hunger than in the past."

Swedish City Bombed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 25.—Soviet planes following their night raid on Stockholm on February 22 again appeared over Swedish territory dropping bombs and mines on the city of Helsingforg on the southwestern coast of Sweden. All the explosives failed to hit the target but affected areas have been marked off and are being investigated.

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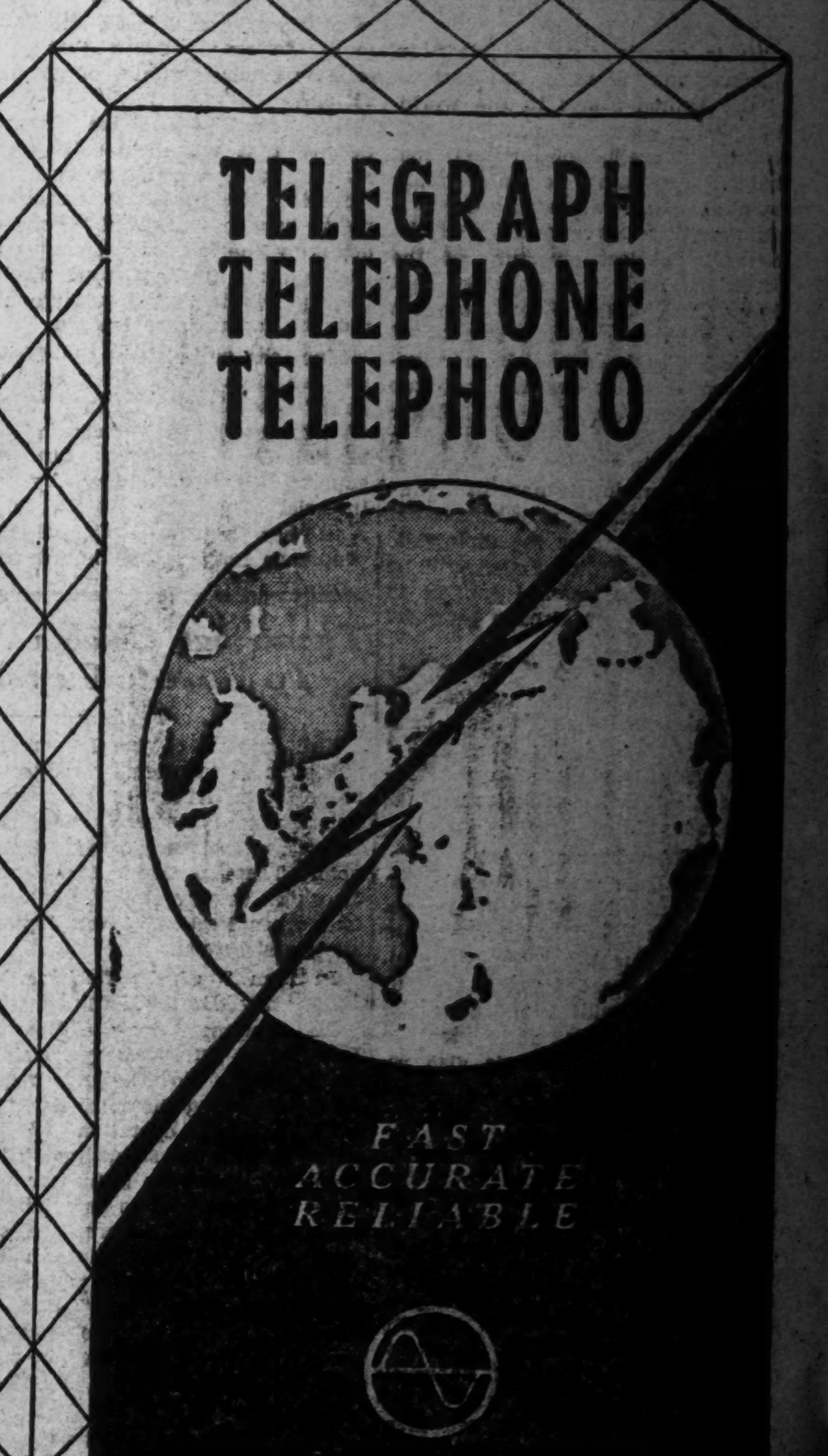

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JAVA TAKES STEPS FOR TOTAL WARFARE

Inhabitants Already Producing Armaments in Quantities As Well as Foodstuffs

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 27.—With the establishment of the volunteer service corps and neighborhood association as well as with the strengthening of anti-espionage measures against the sinister machinations of the enemy, the domestic structure of Java has been greatly solidified. Furthermore, the increased production of foodstuffs, the establishment of new industries and the improvement and simplification of administrative organs will contribute enormously toward the fortification of the island as a vital base for the Japanese Forces.

The forming of the people's volunteer service corps and the neighborhood associations on January 8 of this year has further bolstered the fighting morale of the native people. Now, the 50,000,000 inhabitants, as one man, are ready to participate in the prosecution of the current titanic war. As was elucidated at the second session of the Central Administrative Council held on January 29 of this year, the Javanese are to play an indispensable role in the increased production of foodstuffs as well as in the defense of the island.

To Smash Foe Espionage

With Java being the foremost defense line in the Southern Regions, the enemy will undoubtedly conduct propaganda offensives and espionage activities in that area. Against such enemy machinations, Java must be solidly fortified with the cooperation of the islanders. As was attested to in the course of the session of the Central Administrative Council, the Indonesians have been offering the Japanese their unstinted cooperation. Through the ardent activities of the volunteer defense corps and other service associations as well as through the cooperation of the youth corps, the fortification of Java has been completed.

To realize the increased production of foodstuffs, the Agricultural Society was founded comprising all the Japanese farming experts residing on the island. In the rural districts the number of government officials responsible for agricultural matters has been increased, while various measures have been contrived to supply more fertilizer and to secure the necessary hands. Moreover, the utilization of fallow ground and the reclamation of wasteland has been successfully conducted.

Quota Set for Districts

In order to encourage the production of rice, each district has been ordered to produce a certain quota while the setting up of a rice cooperative, the granting of subsidies and the founding of a food control organ, have further enhanced the movement for the increased production of foodstuffs.

Furthermore, the distribution of rice through neighborhood associations and the large-scale use of a rice substitute has made it possible to economize on the consumption of rice.

Amazing progress has also been witnessed in the development of natural resources and in the industrial sphere. Among others, the iron, chemical, and fuel industries are making notable progress. Since most of the factories were reopened the latter part of last year and the remaining ones expected to be reopened shortly, animated activities will soon be seen in the industrial field.

With the further expansion of the shipbuilding industry, water transportation will be facilitated. The manufacture of aircraft accessories and the repairing of aircraft are being conducted on a large scale. As to the machine manufacturing industry, a great advance has been realized, particularly in the manufacture of engines for the refining of crude oil, mining, communication and navigation. Therefore, it will not be long before Java will be able to produce armaments in large quantities.

Central Organ Simplified

Along with the simplification of the central administrative structure, local organs have been invested with greater power. Thus, truly efficient administrative policy was adopted to restore peace and order and to perfect a wartime domestic structure. Consequently, able officials were massed in the central government. With the imminent task of the central government completed, the actual administration will hereafter be entrusted to local governments, while the central office will be concerned chiefly with the framing of the principle policies and with according guidance to the officials in the local offices.

Thus, with the simplification of the administrative policy by the transfer of one-third of the officials hitherto employed in the central government to local districts, the domestic wartime structure of Java has been greatly strengthened to meet wartime demands.

THE NAVY

By TOYOO IWATA

(Translated by Kumiko Takagi)

SYNOPSIS

At the age of 16, Masato Tani, around whom this story of the Japanese Navy is woven, decides that his ambition is to join the armed services, but he has not made up his mind as to which branch of the armed forces he should join, the Army or the Navy. Last week we read that Masato was on the brink of making the important decision.

'Gunjin-Gumi'

PART IV:

During the summer holidays that year, Major Kikuchi led a party of more than sixty volunteers on an inspection tour to various military plants of Kyushu and Chugoku, the western part of Japan Proper.

Masato, as he had already made up his mind to enter the armed services, joined the party with his friends, Takao and Komori.

The party first visited the Home Division of Kumamoto, the birth place of Major Kikuchi. They watched under the burning sun, the vigorous training of the soldiers whose sweat soaked through the backs of their uniform. At the military hospital they visited the sick and the wounded who had come home from Manchuria. They also consoled the bereaved families.

The party was very busy. Moreover, in the train they received instructions from the Major. He gave the pupils preliminary knowledge of the places they were to go, and instructions on the military spirit. In the train some being exhausted, would fall asleep by the comfortable swing of the train. However, nobody would bother them as the party hardly put up at any hotel. They spent most of their night in the train.

"Harden thy body and train thyself!"

They could see the words in the Major's eyes although he had not said a word of the like. The last place they inspected was the Naval College of Etajima. They arrived in Kure at about six in the morning and then took a steamer from Kawaraishi. The large and small warships, shining in the fresh morning sun, were at anchor. Takao stretched his neck to take a good look at them. Masato also gazed intensively from over the shoulders of his friends.

After arriving on the island they walked half an hour to the gate of the Naval College. Major Kikuchi approached the gatekeeper and asked him for permission to visit the College, a request which was transmitted to the authorities by telephone.

Before they entered the Major said, "Boys, I am very sorry to tell you that the summer vacation at this College began yesterday. But an instructor on duty will kindly show us around, so all of you must behave yourselves properly."

The pupils were discouraged to hear that the summer vacation had already started, but at the same time they were indeed surprised to hear that the students of his College had only ten days of summer holidays.

An instructor who guided the party was a Lieutenant-Commander. Although the vacation had already begun, the place was kept in neat order. The white school buildings stood out against the pine-trees, cryptomerias, cherry-trees and the blue sea, and a purified and immaculate atmosphere, not like that of a school reigned throughout. It was so clear and pure that it even made the inspectors wonder if it was really a school.

It took them two hours to go around the whole campus and the school buildings. Moreover, there was another building under construction. At last the party came to the "Yokokan," Cadets' Club or a mess hall, where the party was to have its lunch.

"Our Navy is indeed great! When I enter this College next year, I shall be able to study in that new building," whispered Takao in Masato's ear. Masato only smiled.

Returning from the inspection tour, Masato spent the rest of the vacation on the shores of Tempozen. At the beginning of the new term, Masao felt somewhat tired although he was full of spirit.

To overcome this weariness, he resumed judo practise. One day returning home after a hard training his mother asked with a surprised look. "Don't you have a fever?"

Masato's face was red and his eyes glistered.

"No, mother," he denied.

His mother who was anxious forced him to take his temperature. As she had feared, his temperature was over 38 degrees centigrade.

Masato was promptly put to bed. A doctor was called and after making a diagnosis, he said that it looked like typhoid fever. In a few days his temperature went up over 40 degrees, which showed that he was really suffering from this illness.

Masato's mother was worried, of course. However, as she was so busy about the shop, she left Masato in the care of his elder sister, Matsue. But whenever his mother found spare moments, she came to his bed-side.

"Why did you catch such a dreadful fever?"

His mother was worried. It was natural for her to be anxious because she had never had a case of epidemic in her family. The cause of this fever must have come from eating and drinking too much during the trip.

However, his fresh and young body overcame this sickness and in two weeks his temperature went down to normal. During the convalescent stage of typhoid fever one usually has a sharp and mad appetite, but Masato endured this. One thing which pained him most was to endure the monotony. Takao and all his friends often called at his house to inquire about his condition, but he could not meet them because his mother refused, fearing that they might be infected with this sickness. When he was recuperating, nobody was at his bedside.

One day his elder brother Yonokichi, unexpectedly came to his bed-room with a box of biscuits.

"You must be tired. Mother says you may eat these biscuits." His kind-hearted brother, who had returned home after delivering rice, bought them to Masato. Masato was glad and thanked him from the bottom of his heart. Suddenly he felt that he should divulge his secret to his brother.

"Yonokichi, I want to take the examination to the Naval College. What do you think of it?" He asked him in a tired voice. Suddenly Yonokichi's face brightened up with joy.

"That's wonderful!" he encouraged. "I gave up schooling half way, but I always wanted you to enter some higher school. Well, I'll ask mother about it."

"Oh, thank you!"

The tears flowed down Masato's cheeks.

"Now my mind is set." This time it was a firm resolution. Not even the blowing up of Mt. Sakurajima nor the fact that the River Kotsugigawa flowed backwards would change his mind.

"If you have decided to be a naval officer, I have no objection. Both father and Shinichiro were enlisted in the army and we had no naval man in our family, so it would be fine. . ."

Mother consented without any question to his decision to become a naval officer. There was no reason now for him to keep his resolution a secret, and so Masato told it to Takao. Takao was so glad that he almost flew into his arms and they swore to each other that they would share their fate in the future. In rememberance of this memerable day Takao bought two photographs of Fleet-Admiral Togo and gave one to Masato.

Masato had thought of Fleet-Admiral Togo as a great notable, but now he began to think of him as his great senior in the Navy to be emulated. It was many years later that Masato was to know Fleet-Admiral Togo's real accomplishments.

The remote cause of Masato's desire to join the Navy, was when he read "The By-story of the Anglo-Satsuma War" on that stormy day, but the immediate cause was when they visited Etajima and listened to a lecturer by the officer on duty there.

"I'm sure all of you know the shining Imperial Crest at the bow of our warships. Why do we have the Imperial Crest on our warships? It is because our Navy belongs to His Majesty the Emperor. There are many who do not know this fact although everyone should know it. Moreover, I'm ashamed to say that there are still some who don't know who the founder of our navy is . . ."

The officer explained how our Imperial Navy was founded in the Meiji era and also have during this period the bases of our great Navy were established. In the first year of Meiji, 1869, there were only six warships—2,452 tons in all—but forty years later, in 1908, at the Naval review at Kobe in November there gathered 123 warships—404,460 tons in all. The boys could not help being astonished at the great difference in number.

"It was all due to the great achievement of the Emperor Meiji that such a great Navy was created. In the 25th year of Meiji, the Navy Department presented the Diet with a naval appropriation bill, but strong opposition was raised. The Emperor Meiji, deeply concerned, graciously contributed ¥300,000 a year for six years to the Imperial Navy. . . ."

That year passed uneventfully. Then came the third term. Masato, completely recovered from his illness, continued his studies with renewed energy; accordingly, the result of his examinations was excellent. His standing in the class had always been going up: this time he was nearly at the top of his class.

He was now seventeen years of age and in the fourth year. He, as well as his friends, could not waste their time. If the school grades were excellent, any pupil could go to the higher school after finishing his fourth year. Every boy talked about his future. By the time Masato disclosed his desire to join the Navy, the aspirants for the Army and Navy had so increased that Masato was greatly astonished. Such a phenomenon had never occurred in his school before.

Masato belonged to the fifth class of the fourth year pupils of which Mr. Ogata was in charge. At the beginning of the term Mr. Ogata said to his pupils in good humour.

"It is very encouraging to have so many pupils who are going to be soldiers or sailors. The other day upon consultation with our principal, Mr. Kawata, we decided to name these pupils as members of the 'gunjin gumi' (group of boys who aspire to be military and naval officers). However, it's useless to have only a name. All of you must study hard and overcome all difficulties to get the highest matriculation percentage for this prefecture—no, not only in Kagoshima but in the whole of Kyushu, and in entire Japan. Whether or not this Second Middle School will become the finest in the country depends upon you."

Mr. Ogata was so excited that he spoke in Kagoshima dialect during the latter part of his speech.

In this way this preparatory class of aspirants for the Army and Navy, which will remain long in the history of the Second Middle School, was born. Masato, Takao, Komori, and Bandai joined this group, of course. The great majority of this group applied for the Army. There were forty-one aspirants in all. Severe stress was placed on such subjects as mathematics, English, physics and chemistry, and these were taught at school or at the teachers' homes.

"Act with a firm mind, and even the demons will flee. Decided action makes impossible possible. Strive with that spirit! Overcome the Entrance Examination."

Major Kikuchi, who had already retired from school, sometimes called on them and encouraged them.

Both the teachers and the students were absorbed in the preparation. Every student was determined to pass the entrance examination to contribute toward the fame of his school. Masato often called on Mr. Ogata with his friends. Masato did well in English, but if he had any question, he asked with no hesitation and Mr. Ogata used to explain any difficult idiomatic expressions until Masato could fully understand them.

Masato was struck more and more by his teacher's fine character, so simple and so flawless. He could not but respect in his teacher the noble and generous ways of the castletown "samurai family." With Mr. Ogata lived his old mother, wife and six children. Masato, who liked children, became familiar with Mr. Ogata's children, from the eldest son of 13 years of age down to the youngest son of two. Mr. Ogata seemed to be a thirsty soul but not a teetotaller. He used to take Masato and his friends to the 'Confectionary Seikado' and treat them to tea, cakes or some sweets.

Sino-Japanese Collaboration

(Continued from Page 4)

there was a persistent cause of misunderstanding regarding our economic aggrandizement. Particularly so because of the economic activities carried out by certain Japanese enterprises. This period extended from immediately following the close of the Sino-Japanese War to the first World War. Even after the Manchurian Incident, our capitalists could not completely discard their former ways, although our nation had clarified the guiding moral principle of our diplomatic policy for the Asiatic mainland.

Both Japan and China are now in a position to arrive at a perfect understanding and friendship through their common efforts at discarding the ideas of modern Western states, and through careful watching for the reflection of their own respective shortcomings in the mirrors of their moral conceptions. They now stand on the undying principle of moral justice which has been propounded in the great Pact of Alliance and in the recent Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations. There is absolutely no reason why they cannot both become hearty exponents of true moral justice in Greater East Asia, and, working together toward the same goal, consolidate and strengthen a powerful world-unit of Greater East Asiatic Nations.

The Past Week in Review

Our Units in Marshalls Meet Gallant Death

After launching a final, valiant charge and inflicting staggering losses on a vastly numerically superior enemy, all the officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Forces on Kuezyerin and Ruot Islands in the Marshall Group, numbering about 4,500 strong, met glorious death on February 6, the Imperial Headquarters announced on February 25.

Since January 30, the Imperial Headquarters further disclosed, the Japanese Army and Navy Units, in the face of intense enemy bombings and bombardments, had been engaged in a death struggle with a large enemy task force that came attacking the two islands. Intercepting the oncoming enemy, numbering about two divisions, immediately upon their landing on February 1, the Japanese Forces garrisoned on the two islands offered dauntless and fierce resistance inflicting heavy losses on the invaders. On February 6, all the officers and men of the Japanese Garrison Forces launched their final assault against the enemy and met glorious death.

The Imperial Headquarters announced that the Commander of the Garrison Units on Ruot Island was Rear-Admiral Michiyuki Yamada and that the Commander of the Japanese Units on Kuezyerin Island was Rear-Admiral Monzo Akiyama.

It was also announced that all civilians in the Army and Navy services there, numbering about 2,000, shared the same glorious end with the officers and men of the Japanese Defense Forces.

Lieut. Marquis Otowa Promoted Posthumously

Lieutenant Marquis Masahiko Otowa died gloriously in action in a furious battle fought on Kuezyerin Island on February 6, the Navy Ministry announced on February 25.

The communique also revealed that Lieutenant Otowa had been posthumously promoted to Lieutenant-Commander under the date of February 6.

Meanwhile, the Bureau of Decorations announced on February 25, that Lieutenant-Commander Marquis Masahiko Otowa has been posthumously awarded the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite.

Our Units Repulse Enemy Attacking Truk Islands

Fighting courageously, Imperial Army and Navy Units in the Truk Islands area repulsed an enemy task force which came attacking the islands, and in the fighting that ensued sank two enemy cruisers, one of them probably a battleship, damaged an aircraft carrier and another warship of unidentified category, and shot down more than 54 planes, it was disclosed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on February 21.

Attesting to the furious fighting that took place, the communique said that the loss on our side was two cruisers, three destroyers, 13 transports and 120 planes in addition to some damage to ground establishments.

Meanwhile, Melbourne and Delhi broadcasts on the morning of February 22 praised the veracity and painstaking accuracy of the Imperial Headquarters' communique on the repulse of the enemy from the Truk Islands and warned against the underlying strength of Japan shown in the dignified and unflinching attitude of the Japanese authorities in frankly stating the losses suffered by the Japanese armed forces in the Truk engagement.

Citations Granted To Army Units

For distinguished services in air defense work, land fighting and sea transportation at the time of the shifting operations from the Stanley range between the end of 1942 and early in 1943, citations have been issued by the Army Commander to the Fuchiyama Unit and the Ukai Sub-Unit, according to a War Ministry's communique issued on February 22.

Meanwhile, the Navy Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations announced on February 20 that awards have been granted to civilians in the employ of the Navy, Red Cross Society Relief Squad members, war correspondents and others numbering 312 in all for distinguished contributions to naval operations in the China Affair.

Changes Made in General Staffs

Appointment by the Throne in persons of General Hideki Tojo as chief of the Army General Staff and of Admiral Shigetaro Shimada as Chief of the Navy General Staff on February 21 was announced in communiques issued the same day by the War and Navy Ministries.

General Tojo succeeded Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama while Admiral Shimada relieved Fleet-Admiral Osami Nagano.

The appointments by the Throne on the same day of General Juni Ushiroku as Supreme War Councillor and concurrently Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff and of Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida as Commander of the Central Army were also announced in the War Ministry's communique.

Through the appointment of General Tojo as Chief of the Army General Staff the state of airtight cooperation between military command and military administration has been realized. General Tojo's appointment has also been the occasion for the establishment of an Army General Staff. All this shows the further strengthening of the system of two Vice-Chiefs in the supreme command.

Three Shifts Made In Cabinet by Tojo

In a partial Cabinet reshuffle effected on February 19, Sotaro Ishiwata, Supreme Economic Adviser to the National Government of China at Nanking, was appointed Finance Minister and Shinya Uchida, Governor of Miyagi Prefecture, was made Agriculture and Commerce Minister, while Cabinet Adviser Keita Goto assumed the Transportation and Communications portfolio, according to an announcement issued by the Board of Information on the same day.

The Imperial investitures for the new Ministers were conducted at 9:30 p.m. on February 19, the announcement added.

The significance of the present reorganization of the Tojo Cabinet, according to the Asahi, is (1) it will insure the setting up of a decisive domestic war structure that will be fitted to military operations in the current stage of war and (2) that it will spur still further the war-prosecuting zeal of the people on the home front.

Cabinet Votes Decisive Steps to Meet Times

Epochal measures designed to fit the domestic wartime structure to the current decisive phase of the war were determined by the Government at a regular Cabinet meeting on February 25, it was announced by the Board of Information on the same afternoon.

The measures are (1) thoroughgoing mobilization of students for work, (2) renovation of the people's labor service system, (3) tightening of air defense, (4) thorough enforcement of simple living and improvement and adjustment of the system of food supply, (5) thorough utilization of idle lands, (6) increase in the number of articles banned from manufacture and enforcement of the regulation of quality, (7) suspension of expensive amusement, (8) replenishment of traffic capacity for vital needs, (9) renovation and strengthening of maritime traffic, (10) suspension of peacetime business and enterprises and those under contemplation on a permanent basis, (11) delegation of central administrative business to local administrative organs, (12) prompt execution of judiciary business, (13) positive utilization of existing resources, (14) thorough enforcement of punishment and reward and strengthening of administrative inspection, and (15) reduction in the number of holidays for the Government offices.

Laurel Declares Emergency in P.I.

The Philippine Government, on February 22, issued a declaration in the name of President Jose P. Laurel that the country was in a state of emergency.

The action is legally justified as the Emergency Declaration Bill which had been passed by the National Assembly was signed on the same day by the President and, therefore, legislated, and the President exercised his rights under the new law in issuing the declaration.

Under the present declaration, the Government is authorized, until the convocation of the next session of the National Assembly, to exercise the Presidential rights to enforce measures to cope with the problems facing the country today.

For the enforcement of this right, the President is empowered, under a separate law, to issue a short-term 50,000,000 peso public bond, to mobilize the Government and to punish those opposing the Government's emergency measures.

Mrs. Gandhi Dies In Poona Prison

Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, wife of Mahatma Gandhi, died at Poona Prison on February 22, according to a communique issued by the Bombay Government on the same day.

She was 74 years old. Marrying Gandhi at the age of 11, she had proved herself a bosom companion to the Indian leader, both in his private and political life. She had been imprisoned several times for her political activities.

Since her recent imprisonment, she had been suffering from heart trouble, and on February 20 it was announced that her condition had become serious.

Learning of the death of Mrs. Gandhi, members of the Indian National Army Women's Corps in Shonan, on February 23, pledged "Mrs. Gandhi shall not have died in vain. Her death shall be avenged."

Mrs. Gandhi was the symbol of the Indian women fighting for independence. The news of her tragic death had momentarily stunned her faithful followers but they have now redoubled their determination to carry out her highest ideal—Indian independence.

Churchill Hits Over-Optimism on War

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in his first personal report to the Commons on the general war situation since his illness following the Cairo and Teheran conferences, on February 22, warned against over-optimism and wishful thinking that the war would end in 1944.

Churchill denied that he had ever taken the view that war was approaching its end or that National Socialism in Germany was on the brink of collapse. On the contrary, he stressed, harmony exists between the National Socialist Party and the German High Command. He also stressed the fighting qualities of the German army and the ability of its leadership in both war of attrition and defensive warfare.

Significantly, Churchill declined to give any indication of when the loudly talked of Anglo-American invasion of western Europe would take place. He, however, told the Commons that the American and British troops would attack in approximately equal forces when the cross-channel operations began.

New Coup by Army Wins in Argentina

The new Argentine Government headed by General Edelmiro Farrell, Vice President and Minister of War under the Ramirez Government which was ousted on February 24 in another army coup d'etat, is generally believed to be pro-Axis in sentiment.

General Farrell is known as an ultra-nationalist and an opponent of Pan-American cooperation. It was widely reported that Admiral Leon Scasso, one of the strongest Argentine pro-Fascists would become Vice-President.

The new revolution came about as President Ramirez was attempting to form a more liberal government.

It will be recalled that Argentina under the relentless pressure of the United States recently broke off relations with the Axis.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1944

No Royal Road to Tokyo

The recent extensive operations of the United States forces in the Pacific, formidable and as spectacular as they may be, can never succeed in breaking the power of Japan. Such is the tacit admission of no less a person than Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, who recently declared that "Japan can only be defeated from bases in China" and not by attacks from the sea. But to state this fact is also to state that the defeat of Japan is impossible, for a consideration of the China theater of war immediately discloses the impregnable position of Japan there likewise.

The insuperable difficulties which yet stand in the way of the United States in her counter-offensive against the mainland of Japan are thus becoming clearly obvious to the more realistic people in the United States. The stark fact of the matter is that there is no royal road to Tokyo, neither by land nor sea, and that despite the determined counter-attacks by the United States against the Japanese bases in the Marshall Islands and at Truk, the enemy is still thousands of kilometers away from the heart of Japan's solidly-welded inner defense wall.

The two possible routes of attack against the Japanese mainland have both been shown to be protruding with innumerable jagged, sharp-cutting disadvantages. The island-to-island counter-offensive followed in the Southern and Central Pacific has demonstrated more than ever that it can never compel a decision in this war—that no matter how furiously and violently the United States forces may strike and pound the strategic atolls such as those in the Marshall Islands, the Japanese can defer the decisive battle to the time and place which will be chosen and determined, not by the Americans, but by the Japanese themselves. The other method of attack—by land—which, as Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Clive Garsia, noted tactician formerly attached to the Japanese Army, recently explained, would be more final and more decisive than the island-jumping operation, but is even more fraught with vast stumbling-stones.

Realists in the United States have been quick to point out the folly of attacking the mainland of Japan from bases in China. They know that land battles, if fought on the extensive, sprawling continent of Asia, would be more hazardous and dangerous and unequivocally disastrous for the United States than the time-consuming island-to-island drive. The New York Sun, for instance, bluntly dismissed this strategy as one which "cannot be realized too easily." Pundit Walter Lippmann of the New York Herald Tribune also joined in the chorus of fun-making with a brusque, tart snigger at the obvious dangers of such an operation. In cold logic, he warned that even if Admiral Chester Nimitz, General Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten succeeded in struggling their way into China, they would find themselves in a large, inhospitable country, with a huge population but with very little military equipment. They would be faced with the mighty, undefeated legions of the Japanese Army; they would be at the extreme end of an enormously extended line of communications which would be constantly open and vulnerable to heavy, sledge-hammer attacks by the Japanese Navy.

Nor is that all. This overland strategy is impossible, a meaningless flapdoodle as the United States is hardly in a position to commence any large-scale invasion operations on the continent of Asia. How can the United States, with her hands tied down in Europe, with the long-overdue Second Front in Western Europe still far from realization, with her forces in Italy nailed down by the tenacious, dogged resistance of the German forces, ever hope to divert hundreds of bottoms, equipment and hundreds of thousands of troops for a major campaign on the mainland of Asia?

The war on the continent of China, decisive as it will be, will be no walk-over for the United States. Such an operation as the establishment of a beachhead on the closely defended and imperviously blockaded coast of China will require the assistance of a concerted, well-timed land and air offensive projected from the interior of China—an assistance which Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander of the United States forces in Chungking, honestly confesses he is powerless to give with the present insufficient equipment and vest-pocket bases in Chungking-controlled territory. They will have to reckon not only with the hardy, efficient and righteously angry Japanese Army which is thoroughly familiar with every inch of the terrain in China but which will also be close to its own base of supply. They will have to reckon with the millions of peoples of East Asia who will rally to the defense of the continent of Asia against the United States, people who will form a human wall of resistance, row upon row, which will be forged with the blood, toil and will of a billion defiant people determined never again to lose their inalienable birthright of freedom and independence to the Anglo-Saxons.

After the Snow

The snow which had fallen over-night had ceased, and the atmosphere was as clear as a polished gem.

The sun rose high into the sky, warming snow and making the white layers on the roofs thaw and melt. Drops fell from the eaves as heavily as though it rained, so that soon they formed a small stream, on which flakes of foam drifted down like boats on a rapid. When I shut the paper-screens, the shadows of the falling drops made me wonder if it was raining, but when I opened the screens, I saw only the melting snow that glittered like pearls dropped from the azure heavens. An oleander which had bent itself down under its weight of snow, suddenly sprang back to its former position, when a mass of snow was dislodged.

Fuji was covered with soft snow from head to foot and when the morning sun had warmed its crown, dense vapor rose up like smoke. The mountains in Izu and Sagami were one white mass and looked wonderfully clear and near, so that I could fancy the mountains had advanced a dozen miles nearer us in a single night.—From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man."

Indian Lyrics

That I should make much of myself and turn it on all sides, thus casting colored shadows on thy radiance—such is the maya. Thou settest a barrier in thine own being and then callest thy several self in myriad notes. This thy self-separation has taken body in me. The poignant song is echoed through all the sky in many-colored tears and smiles, alarms and hopes; waves rise up and sink again, dreams break and form. In me is thy own defeat of self. This screen that thou hast raised is painted with innumerable figures with the brush of the night and the day. Behind it thy seat is woven in wondrous mysteries of curves, casting away all barren lines of straightness. The great pageant of thee and me has overspread the sky. With the tune of thee and me all the air is vibrant, and all ages pass with the hiding and seeking of thee and me.—From Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering by Rabindranath Tagore.

Bid me and I shall gather my fruits to bring them in full baskets into your courtyard, though some are lost and some not ripe. For the season grows heavy with its fulness, and there is a plaintive shepherd's pipe in the shade.

Bid me and I shall set sail on the river. The March wind is fretful, fretting the languid waves into murmurs. The garden has yielded its all, and in the weary hour of evening the call comes from your house on the shore in the sunset.—From Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering by Rabindranath Tagore.

A Year Ago Today

February 28, 1943

With the whole of Western Hupeh Province in the Sixth Chungking War Zone now in Japanese hands, two important effects have been brought about—firstly the extension of the peace zone and, secondly, the strategic strengthening of the campaign against Chungking. Due to its commercial and transportation importance as well as its strategic value, Japanese occupation of the area now threatens the enemy Sixth and Ninth War Zones. Japanese command of the Yangtze River between Ichang, Shasi and Yowchow will force the enemy to retreat further inland thus completely opening up the waterway between Hankow and Ichang, and the stationing of large forces will be possible in any section west of Ichang.

* * *

Impregnable defense facilities established on the northern frontier line along the chains of rugged mountains of the French Indo-China Kwangsi border are now securely under the vigilant guard of the joint units of Japan and French Indo-China. The importance of these frontier defense facilities has been keenly felt since the Japanese entry into the French Leased Territory at Kwangchow Bay, the Leichow peninsula, and the decision of the Vichy Government to relinquish its concessions and its extraterritorial rights in China.

* * *

A group of barges fully loaded were sunk by the Japanese Army Air Forces in the Yangtze River near Shihtow in Kiangsi Province. The powerful formation of Japanese planes attacked the enemy barges repeatedly both in the morning and afternoon and the barges, packed with enemy troops, were practically all sent to the bottom.

* * *

The Brazilian Navy Department issued today an order to muster naval reserves between the ages of 18 to 40, in eight Northern States.

World Wars I and II

Struggle for Existence and Mastery Among Powers of Europe Important Distant Causes of Conflicts

By EIICHI KIMURA
Special to the Nippon Times

Part I

A struggle for existence and mastery among strong European Powers was an important distant cause of the present World War as it was of the former World War. In other words, the ambition to dominate Europe was the propelling motive in either case. The whole thing resolves itself into a death struggle between Germany, the mightiest military power, and Britain, the mistress of the sea. Many countries, big and small, take sides with the party with whom they have the community of interests, and thus the world becomes divided into two big groups of belligerent countries. The first World War was fomented by the rival existence of the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy and the Triple Entente of Britain, France and Russia, while the second World War was induced by antagonism between the combine of Britain, France and the Soviet Union and the Italo-German Axis. Through the participation in the hostilities of Japan, the stabilizing force in East Asia, and the United States, the suzerain of the Western Hemisphere, what was originally an European war became converted into a world conflict. As in the first World War, the attitude of these two powerful nations is destined to exert a decisive influence on the final issue of the struggle.

Some people may object to this analysis of the situation on the ground that there is a vast difference between the position of Czarist Russia and Italy in the first World War and the attitude adopted by the Soviet Union and Fascist Italy in the second World War. Some others may take exception to the contention that the present World War, like the former one, is a contest for supremacy between Germany and Britain, basing their opposition on the ground that although, in the first World War, the final issue was decided by the decisive battle between the combined forces of Germany and Austria and those of Britain and France on the Western front, there is every likelihood of the death struggle now in progress between Germany and the Soviet Union on the Eastern front proving decisive of the final issue in the present World War.

Formed Opening Stages

It must, however, be remembered that the fighting on the Eastern front in the first World War formed the mere opening stages of the entire struggle, and the defeat of Russia did not decide the issue. The fighting on the Western front in the second World War should similarly be regarded, for the debacle of Britain and the surrender of France did not end the struggle. In spite of the collapse of any particular front, Eastern or Western, the issue is dependent on the outcome of the final contest between Germany and Britain who is backed by America. It was due to this consideration that Germany, from the start of the present World War, did her best to avoid a collision with the Soviet Union. By the exercise of the utmost patience, she tried hard to maintain her collaboration with the Soviet Union, so that she might be able to devote her whole energies to her struggle with Britain, her real enemy. This collaboration came to an end in two years' time, however, and Germany had to measure swords with the Soviet Union.

Germany's plan of operations against the Soviet Union was presumably to conquer the Soviet Union by blitzkrieg tactics in a short time, so that she might thenceforth throw all her energies into her decisive battle with Britain. It is because Britain looms big as her main enemy that, now that things are not going on quite satisfactorily on the Eastern front, the Germans are making strategic retreats in order to avert severe attrition in their military strength. The stand which Germany is now taking is analogous to that which Japan has taken in defeating and driving Chiang Kai-shek's army into the recesses of Szechuan, in collaborating then with Wang Ching-wei's Government, and finally in devoting herself to the successful prosecution of a desperate struggle with America and Britain, her real enemies. From this point of view, the war with the Soviet Union forms, in Adolf Hitler's eyes, but the prelude and nothing more. It is simply because the situation on the Eastern front developed unexpectedly difficult phases and the fighting has become long drawn out that some observers are inclined to conclude that the issue of the present war will be decided there. This impression has been deepened by the fact that America and Britain, in their desire to see both Germany and the Soviet Union fall in common ruin, are deliberately exaggerating the importance of the Eastern front and also by the fact that both Germany and the Soviet Union themselves are stressing its importance with a view to stirring up the martial spirit among their respective peoples.

Attach Importance to Italy

Some people attach great importance to the position of Italy in the present war, and are pessimistic because Italy surrendered so suddenly. But the truth is that neither in the first World War nor in the present World War, Italy's military strength was held of much account either by her friends or by her foes. By her allies, Italy has always been looked upon as a vulnerable point in their armor. On the occasion of the first World War, Germany considered Italy to be a weak point in the Triple Alliance and all that she expected of Italy was that she should stand neutral. Nor did the Entente Powers of Britain, France and Russia expect much of Italy when that country subsequently joined their camp. As a matter of fact, Italy's record in that World War was not very reassuring. In 1917, the Italian army faced a serious crisis consequent on its defeat on the North Italian front, and it was due to the aid it got from the Anglo-French forces that it was barely able to check the advance of the Austro-German armies on the Pieve. In the present World War, Germany formed an alliance with Italy, and although there is no doubt that Fuehrer Hitler placed implicit confidence in Signor Mussolini and Fascist Italy, he did not pin high hopes on Italy's armed strength. He was too well aware of the exhausted state of Italy's armed and financial resources in consequence of the Ethiopian campaign and her armed aid to the Franco Administration in Spain. Neither in the war with Poland in September, 1939, nor in the fighting with Anglo-French forces in West Europe, therefore, did Germany solicit Italy's aid. She only desired Italy to give her indirect diplomatic aid by maintaining an attitude of friendly neutrality.

Italy's subsequent entry into the war entailed on Germany the obligation to give reinforcements to the Italians in battles in Greece and in North Africa. On the occasion of the Stalingrad tragedy, it was the line defended by Italian and other forces allied to Germany which was broken through by the Reds. In the campaigns in Tunisia and on Sicily Island also, the weakness of the Italians was one cogent cause for hard fighting and eventual withdrawal. There is, indeed, reason to believe that Fuehrer Hitler valued Fascist political power but thought little of the real value of the Italian army. The act of betrayal committed by the Badoglio administration did not, therefore, greatly alarm Germany, who could take remedial measures speedily and effectively. In short, Germany looks upon vicissitudes on the Italian and the Mediterranean fronts as of secondary importance. It is Britain allied with America whom she regards as her true enemy in the present war, as she did in the first World War. In her estimation, neither the Soviet Union nor Italy is a factor decisive of the final issue.

Balkan Incentive

In both World Wars, the direct incentive or the direct cause was the Balkan problem. In the first World War, Serbia was the storm center, while in regard to the second World War, the outbreak which was at one time threatened in Czechoslovakia was temporarily warded off by the Munich Conference but the annexation of Czechoslovakia which took place about six months later revived the trouble and when Poland became involved, Britain and France declared war against Germany. Serbia, Czechoslovakia and Poland have alike been sources of European catastrophes, politically and historically, for many years past. The Balkans are now, as ever before, a veritable gunpowder magazine in Europe. Geographically speaking, Poland is located in East Europe and is not a Balkan State, but, if viewed historically or politically, it has much in common with Balkan States in its traits.

The Balkans consists roughly of four different races—Turans like Turks and Hungarians, Slavs like Serbs, Bulgarians, Czechs and Poles, Latins like Greeks and Rumanians, and Teutons who inhabit Austria and Southeast Europe. Peoples belonging to these different races came from all directions and settled down, gradually founding many small countries. As these races have traditions, customs, religious faiths and languages which are greatly different from one another, strong antagonisms and discords always exist among them, and vicissitudes in their fortunes have been quite kaleidoscopic. Poland is inhabited by Poles, White Russians, Ukrainians, Teutons and Jews. In modern times, domestic disturbances were taken advantage of by neighboring Powers on three different occasions and the country was divided up among Russia, Germany and Austria. After the first World War, a new independent State was founded in its old territory, but what with rivalry for mastery between the composite different races and intrigues indulged in by plotters in collusion with those of the same races outside the country, the country has been, like the Balkan States, in a state of constant unrest.

Added to Complexity

The setting up of many small States in East Europe at the Paris Peace Conference added to the complexity of the racial situation. The general verdict of enlightened European opinion was that the Paris Conference Balkanized all small States in East Europe, the Balkans, the source of European unrest, being virtually extended from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea. In this sense, Poland may well be regarded as a Balkan State.

As already mentioned, the Balkans supplied the direct cause of the two World Wars, and it may be noted at the same time that the attitude of the Balkan States was and is destined to influence the course of war events. It may be said without exaggeration that the issue of the World War, insofar as Europe is concerned, depends on the result of the contest for control over the Balkans. In the latter part of the first World War, Germany, following up the success in defeating the Red army and concluding a separate peace with Russia at Brest Litovsk, conquered Ukraine, Rumania and Servia which had been under the Allied influence, and gained control over the major part of the Balkans. Even Greece whose attitude had long been uncertain began to show a tendency to side with Germany. All that the Allies were able to do at the time was to keep a contingent in Salonica, with their naval power in the background. With all causes of her anxiety on the Eastern front entirely removed, Germany concentrated her enormous army on the Western front, this bringing on that crisis of 1917-1918 for the Allied forces.

Turned Attention to Balkans

In the second World War also, after crushing the Anglo-French forces in North France, Germany turned her attention to the Balkans. She formed an alliance with Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, subdued Serbia and conquered Greece who had been making common cause with Britain. Having established complete control over the Balkans, Germany opened hostilities with the Soviet Union, and her initial successes were such that the fall of Moscow was at one time considered imminent. In the second World War, as in the first World War, complete control over the Balkans marked the beginning of Germany's great offensive. It is also a well-known fact that the stubborn resistance put up by the Anglo-French forces on the Western front, coupled with the Allied advance on the Balkans and the consequent surrender of Bulgaria, turned the tide in the first World War against Germany.

In the present war, the Anglo-American forces, encouraged both by the big Soviet counter-offensive on the Eastern front and by the surrender of the Badoglio regime, which rendered possible the landing of their troops on South Italy, are planning an advance on the Balkans with a view to achieving the final victory over the Axis. Germany is, on the other hand, firmly resolved to retain control over the Balkans. She has withdrawn her troops on the Eastern front to the banks of the Dnieper for the purpose of using the contingents thus released from that front to provide against the landing of the Anglo-American forces on the Balkans. In the present war as in the former, the Balkans supplied the direct cause of the conflict, and now, as before, the Balkans hold a very important position strategically. And the outcome of the contest for mastery over the Balkans, the treasure-house for the supply of war materials, is likely to prove decisive of the issue of the World War, at least so far as Europe is concerned.

(To Be Concluded)

ELEGY

On Returning Home
By Lord Otomo-no-Tabito
(From the Manyoshu)

I

I am back, but none
Lives here. Empty and so drear
Doth the house appear.
Oh, how much sadder than on
A lone way 'tis to be here!

II

Tall and leafy stand
The trees that we planted then
In the garden when
I laid it out with her. Grand
They now look, but all in vain.

III

Whenever I see
The plum-trees she planted then,
With deep grief and vain
My sad heart cries wearily.
And hot tears gush forth like rain.

(Translated by Mario Ide)

Sino-Japanese Collaboration

Greatest Task Before Both Nations Is Ideological Reconstruction Based on Common Guiding Tenet

By IWAO MITSUDA
(From the Keikoku)

It has become universally recognized today that the essence of the War of Greater East Asia is an ideological warfare. Now ideological warfare has a different meaning from warfare in the economic, technical, propaganda or even military sense. Its aim is to break up the old world order as envisioned by the Anglo-American nations, and construct a new world order more suited to Greater East Asia. Warfare on ideological lines would have a far reaching effect. The imperialistic activities of the Anglo-Americans in East Asia would be brought to an end, colonies arbitrarily ruled by them would be put under the control of superior natives of the lands in question, and a new order generally put into effect capable of placing all the peoples of East Asia in their inherent and proper positions, under a fundamental principle running through all the political, economic, ideological and cultural factors of each nation.

Such a fundamentally new order must be brought to pass if we wish to solve the problems confronting East Asia today. To oust the Anglo-American influence is not enough. We must have a basic plan under which all the East Asiatic nations working together may benefit. A new ideological order for all the nations in Greater East Asia is of great importance. I's importance as affects Sino-Japanese collaboration can hardly be exaggerated. That such collaboration and friendship is the cornerstone for the whole projected edifice cannot be denied. Once such friendly collaboration between these two countries is firmly established, the construction of a Greater East Asia on firm basis will be practically an accomplished thing.

Never Fully Realized

Sino-Japanese collaboration has been a subject of discussion for many years. It has never yet been realized to i's fullest extent. Both the Chinese and the Japanese people should at this critical period endeavor to bring about this much desired result. Perhaps the greatest cause of the absence of genuine cooperation between the two nations has been the controlling power of the Anglo-Americans in Asia. However, now that their malign influence has been eradicated, Sino-Japanese collaboration should come about comparatively easily. There is one point that should be especially noted in this connection. It is the fact that the traditional divide and rule policy of the Anglo-American nations in Asia had affected not only political and economic factors, but had also especially influenced the ideological factors. Unless this fact is given due consideration by both nations, Sino-Japanese collaboration, even under the most favorable conditions, will not attain its desired consummation.

Thus, the greatest task imposed upon both nations is ideological reconstruction based on a common guiding principle enabling them to collaborate fully. The fundamental spirit which should prove to be the guiding principle for the two nations has gradually developed during the more than six years of the China Affair, and it has been definitely formulated in the Sino-Japanese Pact of Alliance and by the Joint Declaration adopted by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations. The preamble to the above pact of alliance states: "The Imperial Government of Japan and the Chinese National Government shall mutually respect each other's sovereignty and independence as good neighbors, and in close cooperation with each other shall establish Greater East Asia, which shall be based upon moral justice, and thereby contribute to world peace." The First Principle of the Joint Declaration reads:

"The nations of Greater East Asia through mutual cooperation will ensure common prosperity and well-being based upon justice".

Is Guiding Principle

The foregoing clearly shows that moral justice is the guiding principle for the construction of Greater East Asia.

But what is meant by "moral justice"? This lofty term designates that principle which is universal to justice as understood through all ages and by all peoples. The Anglo-American scheme of things cannot prevail against moral justice, that perfect impersonal justice which takes no heed of color nor creed but only what is just in the final moral sense of that word. The significance of the present war as an ideological warfare lies in this very fact. We can take pride that our guiding principle is superior to that professed by the Anglo-Americans.

The problem of Sino-Japanese collaboration should be considered from the fundamental standpoint of moral justice—justice for all.

The concepts of sovereignty and independence mentioned in the Joint Declaration cannot be the same in meaning as those conceived formerly in connection with the League of Nations. By sovereignty and independence is meant that each nation of Greater East Asia should have its proper place according to its own capacity as an individual nation, and not that they should compete among themselves or with other nations of the world. Thus the new concepts of sovereignty and independence are totally different from those entertained in connection with the principle of racial self-determination or the idea of modern states which have a natural tendency to oppose or exclude other states as they may see fit.

Similar to Family System

The East Asiatic idea of sovereignty and independence is similar to the Japanese idea of the family, usually spoken of as the "family system." Just as each member of a family has his obligations to each other member and as the family as a whole thrives according to how well all the members have carried out their mutual obligations, so the ideal family of Greater East Asiatic nations will also thrive as each does its duty by all the others. But in modern Western nations the individual and his rights and interests are apt to come first. Since the principle of Western modern life is based upon such individualistic conceptions of human life, both for states as well as for individuals, their concepts of what is just and their ideals of government will necessarily be opposite to those motivating the idealists who conceived a Greater East Asia.

The concepts of sovereignty and independence which shall govern the construction of Greater East Asia are based on the principle of the ancient Oriental conception of the family. This conception is destined to conquer the established Occidental idea of independence and signifies a return to ancient Oriental morality.

It is obvious that New China must have an idea of nation construction which must be totally at variance with that which motivated the leaders of China immediately following her modern revolution, especially those who held the Three Popular Doctrines. It is a source of common rejoicing that stress is laid upon the work of ideological reconstruction by the leaders of the Nanking Government. President Wang Ching-wei declared at the Assembly of the Greater East Asiatic Nations that China is determined to eliminate the individualistic Anglo-American ideas and replace them by Oriental moral spirit. New China seems ready to overthrow the ideas of modern times.

Japan, however, must reconsider her past attitude toward China in many respects. Was not the China policy of Japan, who was intent on building up a modern state following the Meiji Restoration, prejudicial to the healthy development of China? Did not our China policy give cause to misunderstanding of our motives regarding the Asiatic Continent? In considering such questions it should be noted that many Chinese students who came to Japan for study following the close of the Sino-Japanese War, came under the deep influence of Western thought, and returned to their country only to become leaders of anti-Japanese movements.

Studied Meiji Restoration

We are partly responsible for China's misunderstanding of our country. If the Chinese students who had studied in Japan mistook the nature of our national history we are, ourselves, to blame. The Chinese students thought that the chief source of Japan's victory over China lay in the Meiji Restoration, and so devoted themselves to the study of this important historical event. They overlooked the fact that this event was due to the inner power of the Japanese and erroneously thought that it was traceable to Japan's Westernization. They regarded the Imperial Restoration in the same light as that of the French Revolution and other Western civilian revolutions, and failed to consider it as Japan's rebirth based on her racial conciousness. And the irony of the situation lay in the fact that many of our own intelligentsia at that time held a similar view.

These Chinese students naturally came to regard Japan's China policy as all of a piece with the policies of the Anglo-American nations. Moreover, while the essence of our Continental policy was based on the moral object of preserving China's integrity, and at no time has deviated from this ultimate object, there was a time during our capitalistic advance in the Asiatic mainland when, due to the necessity of counteracting a similar advance there of Western capitalism,

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 4)

Press Comments

Monday, February 28
YOMIURI-HOCHI—U.S. Government and Its Conflict With Congress
ASAHI—Soviet-Polish Incident and Britain's Ambition

For Contribution to the Progress of Mankind

Nippon Times Evening

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

No. 16,136 TOKYO MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

U.S. Government and Its Conflict With Congress

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The conflict between President Roosevelt and Congress in the United States, of late, has become more pointed and persistent. On the foodstuff subsidy issue, the tax increase bill, the franchise for soldiers on the front—Congress is ever bent on blocking the aims of the President. And in view of the fact that these issues form a part of the pre-requisites for the enforcement of national mobilization, that is, the core of the Presidential message to Congress in January, it can easily be supposed that so long as Congress does not alter its present attitude, the plan will fail to be realized and Roosevelt will suffer a serious political defeat.

American critics explain the split and conflict between the President and Congress as if it were a battle of politicians in the election year. The so-called politics in the United States, whether it is on paying basis or not, primarily is regarded as a business. Especially, in the year in which the Presidential election is held, various bargaining tactics are resorted to for the purpose of extending party influence, of re-electing individual Congressmen, etc. And there is no knowing what will jump out of the bag. However, the present situation in Congress cannot be explained in terms of political scheming, whatever intentions the Congressmen may have.

Subsidy Plan Opposed

For instance, Congress is opposing the subsidy plan of the Government, for the industrialists in the name of prevention of inflation are obstinately demanding economy in non-military expenditures of the Government and the pegging of prices on agricultural produce and wages, and the farmers the special profits due to the wartime rise of the prices of their products. The opposition to the huge tax increase bill is an effort to protect the upper classes for their avoidance of sacrifices befitting them in the name of excessive burdens on the entire people as a whole.

Thus, viewed, the latest attitude of Congress and the election policy of the American Federation of Labor, opposing Roosevelt in general, represents a reactionary tendency of monopolistic capital and reflects leanings toward defeatism.

This trend is glaringly revealed in the movements for "immediate peace" and "America First," petitions to the President for rapprochement with Germany and the anti-Soviet views of the Hearst press. Monopolistic capital, facing the military and political offensive of the Soviet Union, considers that even the war in Europe alone should be disposed of before the influence of the Soviet Union becomes more established not only in the whole of Europe but also in the Mediterranean and West Asia. Roosevelt, from time to time, reveals an anti-capitalistic attitude but, in fact, he is a puppet of the capitalists. If he is not obedient, he will be forced to yield or pressure applied to drive him out.

Appealing to Youth Element

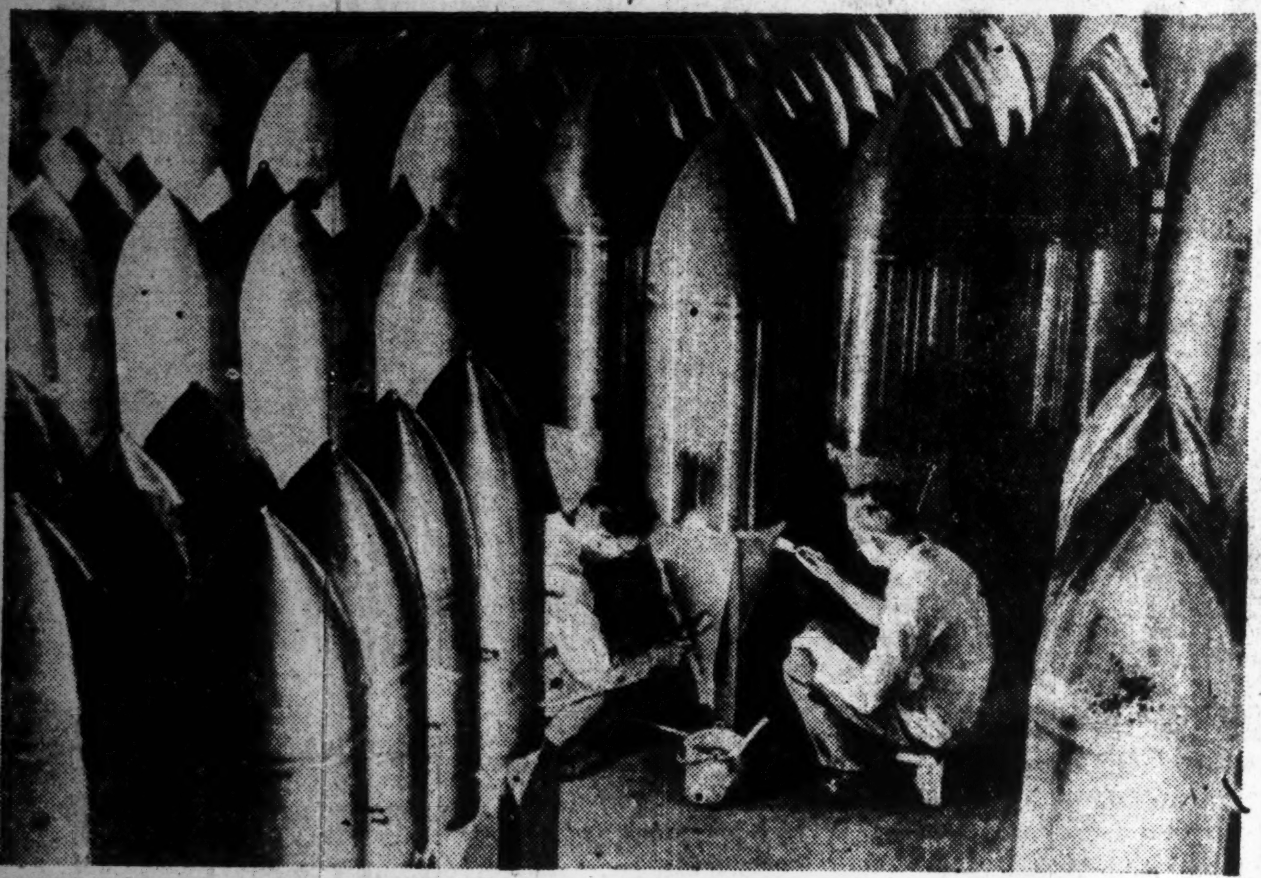
Roosevelt, however, is aware that unless domestic unity is maintained with a little concession to monopolistic capital and the cooperation of the Soviet Union maintained, the European War cannot be disposed of under terms desired by monopolistic capital and that the future of the Pacific War in which the United States has to fight single-handed is beset with difficulties.

Heretofore, the ability of Roosevelt as President has been revealed when he induced conservative capital to make necessary concessions at critical moments for bringing about domestic cooperation. Inspite of the rise of optimistic sentiments, the war situation continues to be still critical. Roosevelt is appealing to the laborers and the young strata for display of his ability. Whether his ambition will materialize or not will not be a matter merely determining the victory or otherwise in political warfare.

Soviet-Polish Incident and Britain's Ambition

ASAHI—Facing a grave war situation, the anti-Axis camp in Europe has also been showing increasingly chaotic political conditions. What gave the first shock to the anti-Axis ties which stand on fundamental inconsistencies, was the border issue which arose one year ago between the Soviet Union and the Polish Refugee Regime. This development of Soviet-Polish relations could not but disturb and cool the relations between America and Britain on the hand, who were backing Poland and stood for the Atlantic Charter,

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)



TASTING THEIR OWN MEDICINE has not proved a very agreeable experience for the British, who recently suffered heavily in the series of Luftwaffe raids over London. But plenty more travail seems to await the British capital in the future as is evident in the above illustration showing German workmen putting the final touches to a batch of impressive-looking high-explosive bombs.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 27

Between the Dnjepr and Krivoi Rog, south of the Beresina, north of Regachev and south of Vitebsk, our troops repulsed all Soviet attacks partly in embittered fighting. Local dents were sealed off or ironed out.

In the rear of the central sector, German security troops, collaborating with the French. Volunteer Legion, dispersed major enemy attacks, inflicting heavy casualties on them and seized much booty. Some 43 enemy camps as well as more than 1,000 pillboxes and supply depots were destroyed.

In the northern sector of the front, our troops further detached themselves according to plan. Strong enemy attacks east of Lake Pleskau and at the Narva front were frustrated in embittered fighting.

Last night, Soviet terror bombers attacked Helsinki. Damage was caused in residential sectors and the population suffered losses. Finnish anti-aircraft guns and German night fighters destroyed 13 enemy aircraft.

Anzio, Nettuno Shelled

On the Nettuno landing head, several enemy attacks collapsed in the concentrated German defense fire. German long-range artillery shelled the harbor of Anzio and Nettuno as well as other enemy landing places.

Between January 24 and February 24, altogether 5,721 prisoners were taken in the fighting for the Nettuno front. Moreover, 212 enemy tanks were destroyed and 21 disabled. Five enemy tanks were also seized and more than 40 guns destroyed.

On the Italian south front the day was quiet with no events of special importance taking place.

German naval craft, escorting a German convoy in the waters off Le Havre, last night, warded off several attacks made by British torpedo boats and set two of the enemy craft afire. One of these British naval craft was left in a sinking condition. The German convoy reached its harbor of destination without damage.

War Events Reviewed

Domei

BERLIN, February 27.—Reviewing the events during the first two months of this year, German military circles declared on Saturday:

(1) At the Eastern Front, the Soviets succeeded in making headway in several sectors while, on the

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

Defense Organ Discussed

Domei

LISBON, February 26.—United States army and navy authorities have been studying the question of uniting the War and Navy Departments into a National Defense Department for the past ten months, according to quarters well informed in military affairs, it is reported from Washington.

The question, however, has not yet reached any definite decision and is to be further discussed. It seems that the Navy Department is more eager than the War Department to have the two military service departments united into one department.

114 U.S. Airmen, Marooned on Frigid Alps, Face Death as Reich Attempts Rescue

Domei

BERLIN, February 27.—In the fierce aerial combats between the German and the American air units over the eastern section of the Alps on February 24 and 25, a large number of American bomber and fighter planes were sent crashing to the ground. The American airmen bailed out of their planes and managed to land on the frigid, snowcapped mountain ranges, where they are now forlornly waiting succor.

The point at which the Yankee airmen made their landings is 3,000 to 4,000 meters above the sea level with the temperature said to be 20 to 30 degrees below zero.

The stranded Americans are franctically signaling to the German forces for rescue by means of light flashes and judging from their signals there are at least 114 of them helplessly marooned on the mountain peak. The German Alpine forces with the aid of a mountain guide are attempting to rescue the Americans but the yet untrodden mountain fastnesses and a violent snowstorm are rendering rescue work very difficult.

Under the circumstances, it would seem that the poor Yankee flyers face the dire fate of freezing to death.

JERUSALEM IS ROCKED BY BOMB EXPLOSIONS

Arab-Jew Conflict Seen As Becoming Intensified

Domei

LISBON, February 27.—Four bombs exploded at the Tax Collection Office in Jerusalem, last evening, according to a dispatch from that city.

Again this morning, another explosion took place in the center of the city, and all the windows in the neighborhood were smashed. Fortunately, there were no casualties.

The conflict between the Arabs and the Jews has become particularly intense recently, and British authorities are taking strict precautions.

Iran Integrity Stressed

Domei

LISBON, February 27.—Attending the opening ceremony of the 14th session of the Iranian Parliament, King Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlevi, emphasized the promise made by the representatives of the United States, Britain and the Soviet at the Teheran conference to fully respect the independence, sovereignty and integrity of Iran, according to Teheran reports.

De Valera Reiterates Eire's Neutral Stand

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 27.—Defending the neutrality policy of Eire, Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, speaking at Cavan today, declared, "Propaganda in certain countries abroad, for its special reasons, is trying to make it appear that the neutrality is my personal policy, or at most, only that of the government, but you all know that is untrue," according to a dispatch from Dublin.

De Valera took the occasion to warn Eire that, "Neutrality is the policy of the people and the policy of every party and every organization and the nation must maintain her maximum strength and efficiency."

He declared that Eire's peril is becoming greater as the theater of war moves nearer adding, "At any moment the war may come upon us and we may be called upon to defend our rights and our freedom with our lives. Should that day come, we will face our duty with the traditional courage of our race."

Soviet Raids on Sweden, British Mine Incident, Worry Swedish Premier

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 27.—Soviet air raids on Swedish territory and the British mine incident may cause international complications, declared Swedish Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson today. He further urged the people of Sweden to remain calm whatever difficulty the nation may confront.

Check on Draft-Evasion Ordered by Roosevelt

Domei

LISBON, February 27.—President Roosevelt issued yesterday an order to conduct a thorough investigation into the postponement of recruitment on account of occupational reasons, according to Washington reports.

The order demanded an immediate re-investigation of those who had their enlistment postponed on this account.

At the same time, the regulations respecting the postponement of recruiting farmers have been revised. The Recruiting Office authorities insist upon abolishing the privilege given to those under 26 years of age to postpone enlistment on occupational grounds.

Under the present system, 5,000,000 persons had their recruitment postponed.

In issuing the above order, Roosevelt admitted the dire shortage of manpower resources. He declared:

"The war situation is expected to become very serious this year, and military mobilization has likewise become very difficult. To obtain sufficient soldiers demanded by the military services, I have decided upon conducting a re-examination of those who had their recruitment postponed on account of occupational reasons. It has been felt that young men with occupational reasons have had their recruitment postponed too easily."

Reich Internees in Lisbon

Domei

LISBON, February 27.—German internees in the Americas numbering 116 and 118 seriously wounded German prisoners interned in the United States and Canada arrived in Lisbon yesterday, according to the Repatriates Exchange Agreement with the anti-Axis.

REICH AIR STRENGTH NOTED BY NEUTRALS IN RAIDS ON LONDON

Wilhelmstrasse Notes Big Effect on Turkey; British Hide Damage

Domei

BERLIN, February 27.—Commenting upon the effect, produced by the German air raids on London, in neutral countries, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman made the observation that the significance of these raids would be fully understood in Turkey.

In the opinion of the Wilhelmstrasse, he said, the British Government had deliberately made light of the damages caused by these German attacks in order to be further able to exert pressure on the neutrals, especially Turkey.

The tremendous power of the Luftwaffe, nevertheless, was universally admitted. The spokesman stressed that despite the huge amount of explosives and incendiaries dropped over the British capital, the recent raids had no connection with the retaliation plans of Germany.

London Shocked by Raids

LISBON, February 27, (By Arrangement with the Asahi)—The successive bombing raids on London by the Luftwaffe seem to have greatly shocked the Londoners who had been undisturbed for so long a time. Of the five consecutive raids conducted by the Germans, the British newspapers claimed that on the occasion of the first raid "out of the 90 enemy planes, only a little over 10 machines were able to come over to London," but these newspapers were quite surprised by the great bombings by the Germans on February 20 and 21, and played them up with such banner headlines as "London Turned into a Battlefield," or "Greatest Raid since 1941."

Minor Details Revealed

However, all official communiques studiously avoided mentioning the magnitude of the attack, merely hinting that "in the bombing of London and southwestern part of England, damage suffered at London was somewhat heavy but very slight elsewhere."

Hiding the extent of damage suffered and omitting any mention of the places where havoc was wrought, it was simply stated that "so and so factory had some 10 workers buried alive," or "a couple just before their marriage was blasted to death," thus describing individual episodes only. But through the newspaper comments and radio broadcast, it became clear that the large number of incendiary bombs dropped by the German machines caused big fires to break out at any places and inflicted considerable damage in many other respects.

A noteworthy fact was the German adoption of a new fighting method in the present bombing operation. As referred to in Churchill's speech on February 20, a feature was "warplanes without pilots" and also "rockets." Though details of the new devices are not available, the British side has been found declaring that various enemy contrivances were seen, causing one to visualize the possible existence of a German rocket base on the northwestern coast of France, adding that since some time ago British planes had been conducting raiding successively with this region in France as the objective of attack.

Another point drawing the attention of the Britishers was that the Germans in conducting the raids this time selected the time of bad weather. Next, in carrying out the bombing of London, the Luftwaffe,

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 5)

600 Soviet Planes Bomb Helsinkt; 12 Shot Doown

Domei

BERLIN, February 27.—With a formation of more than 600 planes, the Soviet air force raided Helsinki for 12 hours yesterday dropping high efficiency explosive and incendiary bombs on many sections of the City, the Finnish High Command announced today, according to a dispatch from that city.

The Soviet bombs particularly hit buildings in the residential quarters causing fires to break out in many places. Many casualties were also suffered by the general public. The Finnish army shot down 12 of the invading Soviest planes, the announcement added.

Atrocity Accusations Flung Back at Foe By Bandoola U Sein; Dark Pages Bared

Special

RANGOON, February 26.—Bandoola U Sein, Burmese Propaganda and Welfare Minister, denounced the anti-Axis accusations alleging maltreatment of war prisoners by Japan and listed the crimes which the anti-Axis Powers have committed in Burma, in the press conference held today.

His statement follows: "The Anglo-American enemies of late have been spreading false rumors to the effect that Japan is maltreating war prisoners. Actually, it is the Anglo-Americans who have been perpetrating dastardly crimes by breaking one international law after another.

"They have been constantly going against all precepts of morality by bombing and machine-gunning civil hospitals as well as Red Cross ships carrying the sick and wounded. Thus, they have been incurring displeasure to the entire civilized human race and it is to cover up these sins which they have been so cruelly committing that they are now desperately going about spreading false stories about the supposed Japanese maltreatment.

Cites Beastly Acts

"Truthfully, it is nothing more or less than the case of thieves crying 'Catch. catch!' Even while they are wrongly accusing the Japanese of heartlessness, the British and Americans themselves stand confessed before the whole world. Their wild acts of bestiality are daily becoming more obvious. They have written the blackest chapter in their own non-glorious history by deliberately destroying the sacred summer residence of Pope Pius XII and the famous Monte Cassino Monastery in Italy.

"They reveal their own brutality by bringing about the demise of Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, whom they stoutly refused to set free from imprisonment in spite of her failing health and in spite of the united demand of whole India. It is no exaggeration to say that it is the British, who are directly responsible for the death of this 74-year-old wife of the great Indian leader.

"We, in Burma, have exeprienced the same kind and degrees of maltreatment at the hands of the coarse British. Before the unfortunate case of Mrs. Gandhi, U Okama and U Wisara, the most respect Sayadaws of Burma, and many others had suffered the same fate. Because he was forcibly disrobed and because his religion was insulted, U Wisara went on a hunger strike for 166 days and thus gave up his life in protest against the British oppression. While he was still alive, the public clamor for his release fell on absolutely deaf ears and when he died, his remains were delivered to the proper hands only after very strong protests.

"Let alone what the British did against our race, religion and our priests for many years in the past, what they have done to us during this war itself is enough to expose who is guilty of the real beastliness.

Burmese Monks Tortured

"To quote only one instance, at Toungoo, British-Chungking troops purposely reduced the renowned She Daw Pagoda to ruins and killed about 20 venerable monks aged 70 and over. These aged monks were made to carry heavy loads before they were put to death. When they tottered and fell, they were kicked and whipped. It was only when they were almost senseless that they were thrown into a well and pressed down with heavy logs.

"The Anglo-Americans with their Chungking lieutenants committed all sorts of such atrocities before they ran away from our country. This is indeed what they proudly term their scorched-earth policy. They murdered innocent Burmese citizens, ravished helpless women and set fire to the property of defenseless civilians as they shamelessly fled before the advancing Japanese Army.

"They were so eager to save their own skins that they completed forgot to fight though they did not forget to offer parting floggings to our sons of the soil.

"How can we ever forgive these

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

307 Chungking Items Transferred by Japan To Chekiang Governor

Special

HANGCHOW, February 27.—In a ceremony held here on February 25, local Japanese authorities transferred to the Governor of Chekiang Province 307 items of the enemy real estates and buildings in the Province. The enemy assets formerly belonged to the Chungking regime.

Chaplin to Stand Trial On White Slavery Act

Special

LISBON, February 28.—Charlie Chaplin, famed movie comedian, has been ordered by the Federal Court to be held for trial on March 21 on two indictments charging him with violating the Mann Act (white slavery) by taking his former protege, Miss Joan Barry, to New York for immoral purposes in October 1942 and by bringing her back to Hollywood three weeks later, according to a Hollywood dispatch.

Chaplin's attorney pleaded today that the Mann Act was applied only to commercialize vice but the judge overruled him.

The comedian, on March 1, must answer Miss Barry's charge that he is the father of her child and on March 9, Chaplin and six others including three Beverly Hills police officials as well as the police judge must appear in the Federal Court on charges of conspiring to deprive Miss Barry of her civil rights by railroading her out of town—the police judge arresting her on a vagrancy charge.

Coney Island Park Razed

Special

LISBON, February 27.—The famed Coney Island Amusement Park in New York City was razed by a big fire causing heavy damage, according to a New York dispatch.

Thompson's scenic railway, largest of its kind in the United States, was destroyed, while Love Tunnel and the mammoth circus were badly damaged.

Fire brigades, coast guards and others desperately worked for hours before the conflagration was brought under control. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

BRITISH VANDALS BOMB REICH ARMY AMBULANCES

Wounded Soldiers Killed; Hospital Also Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, February 27.—The repeated inhuman attacks by anti-Axis forces are again borne out in an announcement by German authorities issued yesterday which revealed the following facts:

1. Motor ambulances of the German army were fired upon by British machine gun corps and anti-tank artillery units on February 24 in the neighborhood of Apulia. Several stretcher-bearers and others were killed or wounded.

2. Another German ambulance was attacked by a low-flying British bomber plane on the same day and set on fire. Several wounded soldiers on the car were burned to death.

3. British bomber planes blasted the German dressing station at Grottamarle. Two buildings were smashed and many wounded soldiers were killed.

London Indians Pay Tribute

Special

LISBON, February 27.—Tribute to the memory of Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi was paid last night at the meeting of Indian residents in London called by the Swaraj House, according to a London dispatch.

The members at the meeting conveyed their feeling of deepest sorrow and heartfelt condolences to Mahatmaji and Devadas and added: "We are convinced that the undying memory of her great sacrifices to the Indian people will serve as a shining example to all those who are struggling for the freedom of our Motherland."

351 Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

LISBON, February 27.—The damage suffered by the anti-Axis air forces during the past one week was announced by the United States air force headquarters today as follows, according to London reports:

The United States air force lost in Europe and in the air above Britain 232 heavy bombers and 37 fighter planes or a total of 269, while the British air force lost 82 planes during the same period.

JAPANESE CONTINUE MOP-UP CAMPAIGNS ON CHINA REMNANTS

Great Results Gained; Many Enemy Leaders Desert Chiang's Cause

Domei

TSINAN, February 27.—The mopping-up operations in Shantung, Hopei and Huanpei war areas are continuing with undiminishing intensity. The combined results of a certain unit during January is as follows: (Inclosed figures are those of the Communistic bandits)

During the month of January our troops engaged in 248 (176) battles against the foe totalling 58,000 (about 6,000) with the following results:

Enemy dead bodies abandoned, 3,353 (1,573);

Prisoners taken 689 (132); enemy barracks destroyed, three (one); provision concentrations destroyed, two (one).

War trophies: rifles, 3,118 (474); ammunition, 20,908 (3,340) rounds; pistols, 173 (30); automatic machine-guns, five (two); and other large quantities of arms and ammunition including communication equipments.

Enemy Units Surrender

Domei

TAIYUAN, February 27.—A few remnants of the Chungking bandit troops are still offering feeble resistance in the southeastern area of Shansi Province, but of late, large well-equipped enemy bodies have joined the Imperial Forces and are actively cooperating in snuffing out the remaining enemy bandits.

Commander Kung Li-chih of the former enemy pacification units in Tahsing recently surrendered to our side with 700 men together with 415 rifles, five light-machine-guns and 45 pistols and is presently vigorously cooperating with the Japanese Units in wiping out the remnants of the Communist bandits.

Meanwhile, another enemy bandit unit commanded by Yin Chin-ming has also joined and a part of them have already opened operations against the Communist. Restoration of order in these areas, thus, is rapidly progressing while on the other hand annihilating blows are being dealt against the enemy troops.

Red Councillor Joins Nanking

Special

TAIYUAN, February 27.—Ping Ping-chun, councillor of the Chinese Communist Party for the border districts of Shansi, Hopeh, Honan and Shantung Provinces, joined the National Government of China on February 19, through the good offices of a Japanese Unit stationed at Luan in Shansi Province, it has been disclosed.

It was further revealed that in deserting the Chinese Communist Party, Ping availed himself of the Communist mass meeting held on January 13 at the village of Tachingtsun in Hukwan-hsien which he pretended to attend but instead fled into the district occupied by the Japanese Unit.

Urges King's Abdication

Special

LISBON, February 25.—Count Carlo Sforza has reaffirmed his stand holding it absolutely necessary that King Victor Emmanuel III abdicate, according to a United Press dispatch from Naples.

Count Sforza made his statement in reply to an interview by Marshal Pietro Badoglio with the United Press in which Badoglio thanked Prime Minister Winston Churchill for his friendly references to the Badoglio regime and flayed Count Sforza for his non-cooperation and insistence on the King's abdication.

Count Sforza declared that the great mass of Italian soldiers had lost all respect for the King and any appeal by the King for war against Germany is "tragically ironical and obnoxious coming from a man, who three years ago preached loyalty to the Axis."

Syrian Leaders Released

Domei

LISBON, February 27.—Several leaders of the Syrian National Party, who have been held in custody since the outbreak of the current war, have been released under a joint decision of the Syrian and Lebanon Governments, it is disclosed in a dispatch received here from Damascus. A further 72, who have been in detention, are expected to be set free shortly, the dispatch adds.

REICH STRENGTHENS BALKANS DEFENSES

Frenzied Attempt of U.S., Britain to Gain Footing Is Completely Foiled

Domei

BUDAPEST, February 26.—Due to the patient efforts of Germany in the past one year, her defense in the Balkans has been particularly strengthened, and according to Turkish military experts, German forces in the Balkans are now estimated at 21 divisions. Even though Germany is now operating with continued activity on the eastern and the Italian fronts, her Balkan defense is not at all weakened.

The Domei correspondent passed through Belgrade three times since September, 1943, up to February this year, and every time noticed the arrival of vast German troops and engineering corps at Belgrade station. As most of these troops were only sent there recently, it is evident that Germany is making secret efforts to stengthen the defense in this area.

These patient efforts of Germany have now borne fruit firstly, in the increased defense facilities along the seacoast from the Aegean to the Adriatic Seas, and secondly, in the military and political results gained in attacking the guerrilla corps of Jugoslavia. Thus, the attempt of the United States and Britain to gain a footing on the Balkans is seen as completely frustrated.

Tito Regime Deteriorates

Then, the rapid declining of the "Tito" regime has brought another great effect upon the Balkans. In his war report to the House of Commons on February 22, Prime Minister Churchill praised the Tito Army as the only effective anti-German army, and said that its total strength consisted of about 250,000 men. But judging from reports obtained from Agram, its total strength is less than 50,000. Furthermore, this is steadily being reduced as many are leaving the ranks becoming unable to bear the pressure from German and Croatian forces.

The Tito Army was at its height of power just after the surrender of the Badoglio regime, and then it advanced to the Dalmatian coast with the support of the United States, Britain and the Soviet. Thus, it looked as if this army might become an important factor in the anti-Axis operation in the Balkans. But this expectation did not come true, as the supply of arms diminished and it lost important military bases in Bosnia due to the great offensive started by German forces in the middle part of January.

The German side reported that the losses the Tito Army suffered in the last three months of 1943 totalled 66,000 men, and then the damages in the present year have reached so far 23,000. Now a systematic annihilation operation against the Tito forces is being conducted.

Politically also, the Tito regime has come to be separated from Prime Minister Bozidar Puritch of the refugee Jugoslav government, and is furthermore not in accord with the Croatian and Serbian Governments. Its Pan-Slav principle is also gradually being opposed by the public. Particularly, the Serbians are against the principle, which is having no supporters at present.

British Losing Support

Immediately after the Teheran Conference, the British Government gave up the Mikhailovitch regime and announced its support of the Tito group. Thus, Britain supplied Tito with arms, medicines and other supplies, and also sent a military mission. But British relations with the Tito regime do not seem to be satisfactory. Then, in Britain, there has arisen a view criticizing the Government attitude of giving up the Mikhailovitch regime and supporting the Tito group.

After German recognition of the independence of Albania, it was reported that the German administration over the occupied territories would be changed, but Germany has given most careful attention in administrating Croatia, Serbia, Slovakia and other territories where various races are intermixed, and thus gained very satisfactory results.

It is also reported that Croatian Premier Ante Pavelitch and Foreign Minister Stiepo Perich will shortly call on the Fuehrer, and it is observed that they would confer on the thorough mopping-up of the Tito Army and the strengthening of the Croatian Government.

Thus, the increased cooperation of the newly born States in the former Jugoslavian territory with Germany and the recovery of peace and order have become strong supports for the Balkans. Of course the situation in the eastern front would bring important effects on the countries in Southeastern Europe. The Balkan States generally regard the recent speech of Churchill as revealing the lack of power of Britain and also the military and political differences in views among the United States, Britain and the Soviet. They also think that the opening of a second European front will be further delayed. Also that any large-scale offensive operation against the Balkans would be impossible for the present, viewed from present conditions in that area.

Interesting People

Labors Amid Adversity With Cheerful Smile

In the dark caverns of the coal pits several thousand feet below the surface of the earth, one humble coal miner illuminates the surrounding darkness with his radiant example of cheerful, uncomplaining consecration to his work. Hirozane Kikuchi, 59, a director of the Takahagi Coal Mines in Ibaragi Prefecture, found this out when he left his comfortable surroundings in Tokyo to go down into the pits to encourage the miners to greater efforts in the production of coal, so vital for the nation's war production front, reports the Mainichi.

Director Kikuchi had thrown in his personal fortune of ¥150,000 as a fund to be used for the well-being of the coal miners. In the coal mines, the white-haired Mr. Kikuchi made his rounds among the underground workers, encouraging some with a paternal pat on the back and exhorting others who seemed to be slacking on their jobs. His was a work that could not be easily carried out by any man, who happened to hold the director's post.

However, in the course of his contacts with the men in the pits, Mr. Kikuchi ran across a miner named Hisaji Kimura, aged 42, in relating whose story, he could not keep back the fervent tears of deep emotion.

"I learned much from that man," says Mr. Kikuchi. "Certainly if one's sense of gratitude toward work is as firmly rooted as that miner's, well, one's philosophy of life borders on the realms of godliness," he continued.

Miner Kimura, who so impressed the director of his company, digs 12 boxes of coal daily. His wife had been bedridden with tuberculosis of the spine for 14 years. He has taken care of her and their only son for these many years, getting up as early as three o'clock in the morning to do the necessary household tasks before going to his job in the mines. His wife died on December 27 last year. Despite all the burden of care of the sick and other home duties forced upon him, Miner Kimura never missed a day of work.

When interviewed by a Mainichi reporter, Miner Kimura said in all humbleness and sincerity, "The enemy is relying on machinery efficiency and power to increase production. Not to be outdone by them, I have only to exert myself to twice or thrice the efforts. My parents were simple farm folk and they used to say to me, 'If you want to make any headway in the world you must do twice the work of the other men.'

"I worked on the farm until I was 27. Then, I came to the mines. Everyone wonders how I can keep up my work. Well, this is the way I look at it. The sun comes out every day without fail and blesses us with the warmth of its light. How can I stop work?

"We need only to apply ourselves wholeheartedly to our work. We should not perform our work merely for the sake of earning a living, for if we work hard enough we are always provided for. At first, I thought it foolish to be breaking down a seven feet layer of coal while the fellow next to me only made two feet. I felt like grumbling and letting off an angry word or two, but at such time I would take a mouthful of water which served to stop my tongue as well as give me time to cool off.

"I've never spoken of or worried about my wages. A discontented heart is a big setback in tomorrow's work. We, human beings, should work cheerfully and contentedly. When my work for the day is finished I always spend a few minutes in scooping out a footing for the next day. Then the next day I wake up in good spirits knowing that my footing for the day is all prepared and waiting for me."

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

and the Soviet Union on the other.

However, in the face of the realistic interests of the war against Germany, this problem appeared to have been patched up, at least temporarily. But as soon as the Red Army, in the course of its winter offensive, made a break-through into former Polish territory, this problem again took on a more realistic and deeper aspect, eventually resulting in giving a shock to the anti-Axis camp. In the first place, Poland is under occupation by the German Army, and it is strange in itself that the Anglo-Americans, who could do nothing about it, should now speak up as though it were their matter. America and Britain are standing in between the Soviet Union, which maintains forcefully that the Curzon Line should form the Soviet-Polish border, and the Polish Refugee Regime which is intent on recovering the whole of former Poland's territory. Now, America and Britain have been brought into the disagreeable situation where they must clarify their position before the world.

Aims Seen Clashing

America and Britain are still brandishing their already color-faded Atlantic Charter. However, they are only bent on reestablishing, perhaps with some decorative embellishments, their former old system of domination over Europe, that is to say, the system of Versailles. This may also be understood from the one fact that they are embracing all the refugee regimes of the small countries of Europe, and that they are making provisions for the post-war situation by giving protection to those regimes. But the Soviet Union, on the other hand, is rather aiming at the destruction of that system of Versailles, and it is obviously her intention to take rather a negative attitude toward all those existing refugee regimes and, instead, to plan the setting-up of new, pro-Soviet, left wing regimes through her actual strength.

It may be said that it is rather natural for the Soviet Union to attempt such a trend. That is because the system of Versailles, in addition to its main purpose of bringing pressure to bear on Germany, also had to serve as a bulwark against the Soviet Union. It may therefore be conjectured that it has been also for that reason that the Soviet Union has always been attempting to establish pro-Soviet States in her environment and to oppose the ambitions of Britain.

Sacrificing Polish Interests

It is thought that this latent, or even open, political competition between Britain and the Soviet Union is most extremely symbolized in the Polish issue. Now, the British Premier, in his speech before Parliament on February 22, revealed a sudden change of attitude, when he submitted to the claim of the Soviet Union and came out in support of the Curzon Line as advocated by the Soviet Union. Ignoring what he had said before, as a matter of great surprise, he went so far as to state that the Curzon Line was the just Soviet-Polish border line.

However, we have no idea any longer to blame the British lack of faith and conviction, because just at this time when it is seen that the British existence present was due to this very absence since long ago it would be quite worthless now to make any criticism about British behavior. Probably the British idea at this moment would be that even if the proposition of the refugee regime be trampled underfoot for the time being, it would be much better to concede and yield to the Soviet Union which is seen to be of the greatest value of utilization at this time, clearly with the design in the bottom of her heart of reaping all substantial gains for her own sake in the usual cunning British way. Yet the British attitude of gauging her own benefit would serve, this time, no other purpose than that of digging her own grave.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

(Continued from Page 1)

other hand, the German fighting efficiency was in no way weakened by these operations. In fact, there are indications of the establishment of a front line which is offering the defenders better possibilities than the previously held lines.

(2) In Italy, military operations have turned unfavorable to the enemy although the Anglo-Americans made the greatest efforts to break through the German lines in order to reach Rome by advancing through Cassino. The landing, effected by the enemy at Nettuno, was meant to accelerate the march of the anti-Axis toward Rome.

General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Army, actually, believed that he would be in Rome by February 1. The German fighting strength in Italy is steadily increasing at the southern front as well as at Nettuno where a large percentage of the enemy's air and naval forces are being tied down.

(3) As far as the air war is concerned, it must be recalled that the Anglo Americans for months have been announcing the intensification of their air attacks against German cities. The enemy's large-scale raids on Germany are, therefore, no surprise to German military circles. On the other hand, it is surprising for both the neutrals and the enemies that the Germans, in addition to having been able to make their anti-aircraft defense much more effective of late, have been in the position of carrying out systematic and heavy raids on England, especially London.

It must be emphasized in this connection that Germany does not expect a lessening of the enemy's air activity against the Reich. It is certain, however, that Britain which lies within the operative zone of the secret German weapons is in for a bad time.

(4) The naval warfare at present is still marked by certain interim phases brought by German U-boats which are ready for new tasks. Finally, while there are no slightest signs of a German weakening at any front, numerous German divisions are being held in strategical reserve positions where they will play an important role in the forthcoming decisive stroke of the war.

MUSICAL PROGRAM SET FOR ARMY DAY

Dedication of War Songs, Concerts for War Wounded Among Events Planned

Elaborate musical plans have been completed by the Japan Musical Culture Association for several events to be held in observation of Army Day, on March 10, with the participation of Koscak Yamada, foremost Japanese musical composer conductor, and other leading concert artists.

One of the plans worked out by the Japan Musical Culture Association in collaboration with the Society for Serving the State Through Literature calls for the dedication of a new collection of Japanese war songs to the War Ministry. The new songs, for which the words were written by the noted poet Atsuo Oki and the music composed by Koscak Yamada, are also to be popularized throughout Japan. Moreover, the authorities of the Ministry of Education are to designate these songs for chorus singing in National Schools, throughout Japan, thus further contributing to make them generally popular.

Meanwhile, a number of grand-scale concerts of patriotic music are scheduled to be held on the commemoration day under the auspices of the Japan Musical Culture Association in Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe. Those concerts are to serve the double purpose of enhancing the national spirit of the populace in general, and of entertaining the wounded officers and men of the Imperial Forces and the fighters on the production front.

Takeo Ito, noted baritone; Takashi Kurata, renowned celloist; Madam Fumiko Yotsuya, popular mezzo-soprano, the Nippon String Quartet, and other well-known musicians are to be mobilized for those concerts.

U Sein Flings Back Atrocity Accusations Issued by Anti-Axis

(Continued from Page 1)

swines? And now to add insult to injury, they are trying their level best to bomb all our sacred precincts such as Shwedagon Sule and Botataung Pagoda of Rangoon, Eindawya, Set Kya, Thi Ha and Maha Myat Muni Pagoda of Mandalay and Shwe San Daw of Prome. They are also carrying out ceaseless attempts to drop deadly missiles not only on residential quarters, but also on places like hospitals, and nursing homes as evidenced by the reckless manner in which they have tried to carry out wanton and inhuman raids against state hospitals in Rangoon, Myitkyina and Taunggyi.

"With the view to making these cowardly offenders against humanity and international decency stand trial at the bar of history when the time comes, the Ministry of Religious Affairs, National Welfare and Propaganda is now taking steps to have their despicable deeds carefully listed and recorded.

"Instructions have been issued to all district commissioners to form committees to inquire and report on; firstly, offenses against civilian life and property; secondly, offenses against monks and women; thirdly offenses against religion and religious edifices which were committed by the retreating enemy forces before they ultimately fled the country; and fourthly, offenses of like nature which are still being committed by them."

FESTIVAL DOLLS featured the center of the stage at the Hibiya Public Hall on Sunday, as the boys and girls of Greater East Asia gathered together to pledge their determination and efforts for victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

Reich Air Strength Noted by Neutrals In Raids on London

(Continued from Page 1)

instead of taking the short cut, as hitherto, made a detour via the northwestern coast of France and entered London from that direction.

Thirdly, the Luftwaffe was observed this time in closer formations than hitherto and conducting concentrated bombings on specially selected objectives. British newspapers have been declaring that the present concentrated bombings of the Luftwaffe were quite similar in magnitude to the great bombing once carried out in Britain.

Dive-Bombers Active

Fourthly, the Germans briskly conducted dive-bombings this time, making that notorious roaring of the German motors so terrible as never felt before. The British side claimed that the Luftwaffe, instead of attaching first importance to the effectiveness of bombing, probably preferred to strike terror into the hearts of the citizens.

The German machines in coming to London scattered metal fragments on the way, copying the British method as practiced when coming to Berlin to avoid radio detectors. The Germans appear to have used the same device with the same object. After finishing the London bombing, the German machines flying at a low altitude and defying the immense British anti-aircraft guns standing like forests returned over the English Channel, a fact which is counted as a German success.

The German object in conducting the air raids in Britain this time was firstly—reprisals for the Anglo-American bombings of Germany, and secondly, the destruction and restraint of preparations being made on the southwestern coast region of the British mainland for setting up a Second Front in Europe, apparently stressing the former rather than the second point. It has enormously affected the British side, leading to the warning by Churchill against any optimism by the British nation immediately after the German raids, making it look like the fanning of fire of terror in the hearts of the British nation and also causing a certain section of Britishers to become seriously apprehensive of the present German bombings as a prelude to a further greater scale attack.

Manchou Firm Discloses Big Development Project

Domei

HSINKING, February 27.—For increasing the agricultural, stock farming, forestry and fishery productions of Manchoukuo, the Oriental Development Company has decided to establish the North Manchoukuo Development Company with a capital of ¥10,000,000.

The proposed company will operate agricultural, stock farming, forestry and fishery enterprises by utilizing the vast timber resources in the great virgin forest areas at the foot of the Small Khingan Range in Peiho Province and along the upper Amur River as well as the abundant fish resources in the branch streams of the Nonni and Amur Rivers.

The required capital will be entirely subscribed by the Oriental Development Company and the new company will begin its operation on April 1, according to the present plan.

It will purchase from the Manchoukuo Government about 100,000 cho of State-owned virgin forests in the Small Khingan Range and will establish there a great pasture as well as a 30,000-cho farm to supply foodstuffs for its employes and domestic animals. A large fresh-water fishery enterprise to supply fish to North Manchoukuo districts will also be set up.

The company's capital will eventually increase to ¥20,000,000.

Business World Planning To Abolish Sunday Rest

Japan's business world is now speeding up measures to cut out the Sunday rest and devote the working hours thus gained to the total war effort of the nation in compliance with the Government's plan to reduce the number of holidays for the Government offices as decided by the Cabinet in its Decisive War Emergency Measures.

In the private industrial world, there are many branches in which the abolition of Sunday rest has actually been carried out already in factories and other industrial plants where production is being undertaken.

Now measures are under study in order to speedily carry into practice the abolition of the Sunday holiday for the branches of office work and production in common.

Already on February 26, the Toyo Rayon Company decided to give up the Sunday rest. Besides, the Bank of Japan and other financial institutions are showing their inclination to abolish the Sunday rest, and the economical world as a whole is expected to follow this trend.

Javanese to Purchase Textiles at Low Price

Special

DJAKARTA, February 25.—Java's working people will be able to obtain clothing textiles at extremely low prices during the "New Java Festival" starting on March 1, an announcement issued by the Japanese Military Administration in Java today revealed. It is understood that arrangements are already completed for the distribution of cloth through the local governmental offices concerned.

Those benefiting by the measure include agricultural, factory, and other industrial workers as well as the families of the Heiho soldiers of the Java Home Defense Army.

It is recalled that the Military Administration distributed clothing textiles to Indonesian officials and employes of the Military Administration on the occasion of the Moslem New Year last September.

Absorbing Rail Guards

Domei

HSINKING, February 27.—The Government of Manchoukuo has decided to absorb the Railway Guard Corps in the National Army to unify the defense organization and also to improve the railway guard system effective March 1.

Under the new system, the general headquarters of the Railway Guard Corps will be made the headquarters of the Railway Guard troops and the entire staff of the present Railway Guard Corps military men to wear military uniforms.

Technical School Opening

Domei

SHONAN, February 25.—The Shonan Special Municipality will establish a Polytechnical School here on April 1 in order to train capable technicians.

The school will enroll youths between the ages of 14 and 18 with grammar school education. The courses, the tuition of which is free, include a one-year regular course enrolling 120 students and a six month selective course in mechanics enrolling 50 students.

The graduates of the selective course in mechanics will be employed at the Army Arsenal here.

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Java Indians Hold Rally

Special

DJAKARTA, February 22.—A resolution expressing joy over the initial victory of the Indian National Army over the British forces in the Arakan sector and gratitude for Japan's aid in the independence campaign was adopted at an Indian rally held last night at the headquarters of the Java Chapter of the Indian Independence League in this city. More than 300 Indian residents were present at the rally, which was held on the occasion of the first Azad Hind Day.

Technicians Going to Anshan

Special

HSINKING, February 27.—The Showa Steel Works in Anshan will shortly secure the services of technicians from the Japan Steel Works through the good offices of the Manchoukuo Government, it was disclosed here. These technicians are scheduled to arrive in Anshan early next month.

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